

Craig's Smith History is where I got a clue about Abigail Nabby Neaby Smith McCauley's family. Even though Abigail was not named in the original blog it still gave me enough reason to investigate. With Gen. Stark being a person involved in the Smith History I had something to go on. It was a headache in every twist and turn. Gen. Stark was Nabby's uncle and he was her adopted father but getting there took forever!

I've changed the Colored text in the original blog to black for easier reading and the black background to white. You can go to the original blog for the colored version. Mostly it clarifies all the John Stinsons. I have some comments here and there [bracketed] to show where Abigail Smith McCauley fits. I was delighted to see that Craig incorporated my research into an updated version of his blog adding Abigail Smith McCauley as a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Smith and her mother, Elizabeth Holland's family going back to Ireland. I stopped with Craig's blog at the point where Craig goes on with his line and continue with the research I did. TW

Smith History

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com> Craig Smith, author

Introduction

We are each, of course, a blend of bloodlines and this genealogy explores only one or two of the dozens that flow down to us from just a few generations past.

Still, each of us has at some point found ourselves snorting like our mother or gesturing like our father, discovered we are handy like one parent or cautious like the other. Character traits and behavioral tics get passed from generation to generation right along with eyebrows and noses.

That, to me, is what makes genealogy interesting.

What, then, do we discover about our forefathers listed here?

Well, there's the one who seemed always to be in a fight with his neighbors and was repeatedly hauled into court. He - or his son - accused two innocent old women of witchcraft at Salem and stood by as they were hung.

Uh, there's another who was on the fringes of a Tory counterfeiting ring that tried to destabilize the fledgling American currency during the Revolution. He and his brothers fled to Canada after King George lost the war.

Then, of course, there is Henry, who went West hauling an iron boiler that broke once he got it there. He missed the gold rush and arrived in Montana in time to see things go bust.

At least they were a colorful bunch. Certainly, there was plenty of wisdom, patience and humility among them, too, but like good news, those things often go unrecorded.

Most importantly, perhaps, they all had families and for that we should be grateful because, otherwise, we wouldn't be here.

The story told on this site may contain some small errors, but it is solidly based. The family line to Andrew Smith is clearly documented. From there, we make a reasoned leap to Samuel and Elizabeth Smith in New Hampshire.

Other researchers of various Smith lines have made that leap before and while we are lacking clear documentation proving that our Andrew Smith was the son of Samuel Smith of Starkstown, circumstantial evidence supporting that conclusion is very strong.

Samuel Smith's origins, meanwhile, are still a matter of conjecture. Given the community in which he lived, it is reasonable to suppose that both he and Elizabeth were Scots whose recent ancestors came to America by way of Ireland.

In any case, genealogy is fast evolving thanks to the Internet and DNA testing, and I imagine that our more distant origins will become clearer soon. As they do, I'll update the Web site. In the meantime, you can find a reasonable theory here
<http://g2a3b2.blogspot.com/>.

[Smith men of our line belong to Y-DNA haplogroup G, sub-group G2a3b2]

Many people helped in gathering this information but we should thank our distant cousin, Diane Murach, in particular for her untiring efforts.

Friday, August 24, 2007 Craig Smith, author

Where did we come from?

Our earliest identifiable ancestors, Samuel Smith and his wife Elizabeth, first appear in the area now known as Dunbarton, New Hampshire, during the mid-1700s in a community of so-called Ulster-Scots. <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com> Craig Smith



Scotland

Ulster-Scots, or Scotch-Irish as they are also known, were Scots who emigrated to the Irish province of Ulster from the Scottish Lowlands beginning in the early 17th century, initially as part of a crown-sponsored plan to settle Protestants on lands confiscated from Ulster's Catholic nobility. A second wave of Scottish emigration to Ulster followed a severe famine in Scotland in the 1690s. According to one researcher, [Dr. Tyron Bowes] (<https://www.keepandshare.com/doc/6014737/smith-a-scottish-case-study-cs11-for-sos-signed-pdf-1-2-meg?da=y>), our line may have come from around the Scottish village of Ochiltree (<http://www.scottishplaces.info/towns/townhistory2859.html>) in Ayrshire.



Map of Scotland detail showing the area of Ayrshire that includes Ochiltree.



Ochiltree as it appeared in the 19th century.



Ochiltree today.

Various databases, including the extensive genealogical database compiled by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (a Mormon project to categorize as many lineages as possible), includes an intriguing record for a James Smith, who was christened in Ochiltree in August, 1646. According to that record, he married a woman named Janet Robb on June 8, 1671. Even today, Ochiltree only has about 1,200 people but it will take more research to determine whether this could have been a relation.

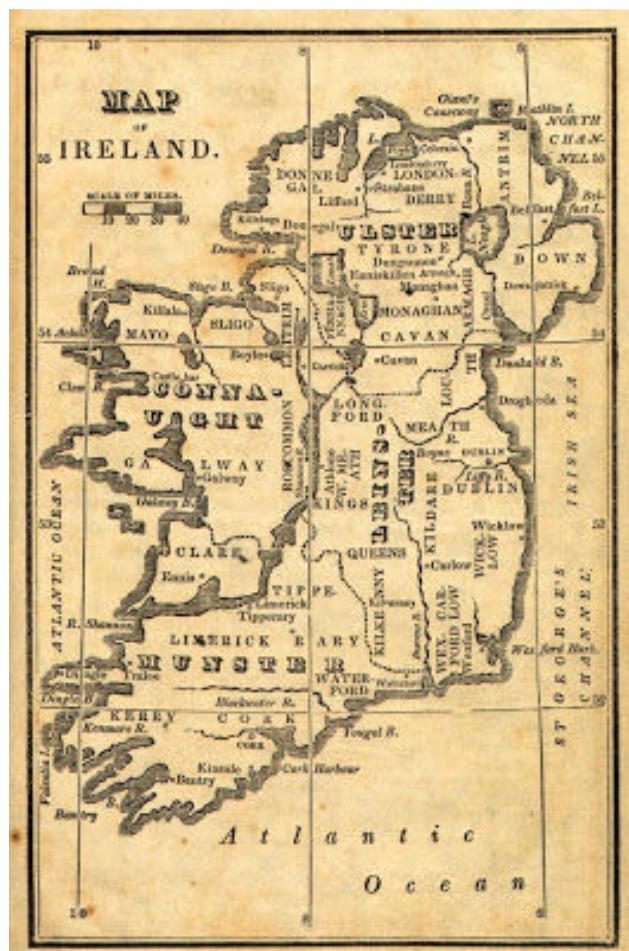
Following Ireland's Nine Years' War, in which Gaelic chieftains fought unsuccessfully to throw off English rule, the remaining resistance left Northern Ireland in an ultimately unsuccessful bid to regroup and return with Spanish support - an event known as the Flight of the Earls. With the opposition gone, King James I subsequently pursued a policy of 'plantation,' opening the lands that the Earls had left behind to settlement by Protestants loyal to the crown.

James, who was king of Scotland as well as Ireland and England, granted lands to both English and Scottish nobles, who in turn were expected to settle tenant farmers from their own estates on their newly acquired Northern Ireland properties. Settlers had to be Protestant and English-speaking. Those from the Scottish Lowlands were

Presbyterian and spoke Scots, an English dialect distinct from the Scottish Gaelic spoken in the Scottish Highlands. This was the genesis of 'the troubles' that plague Northern Ireland to this day.

The first wave of Scots to settle in Ulster were from Ayrshire, recruited in 1606 by two Ayrshire Scots - James Hamilton and Hugh Montgomery – who had been granted land in Ulster by the king. Hamilton's share of the territory included the River Bann and the area around Coleraine, where we know neighbors of the Smiths in New Hampshire once lived.

If we accept the theory that our ancestors were from Ayrshire, it is not hard to imagine that our forefather took part in this migration and settled near Coleraine.



<http://smith-history.blogspot.com>



Map of Ireland detail showing location of Londonderry, Coleraine and the River Bann.

By the end of the century, the Presbyterian Scots in Ireland were suffering from laws which favored Anglicans, who were mainly the descendants of English settlers. The Woolens Act of 1699, prohibiting the export of linen cloth, dealt a crippling blow to the Scottish weaving industry in Ulster. Legislation restricting Presbyterians from holding office and exorbitant increases in rent squeezed the Scotch-Irish further. By 1710, most of the farm leases granted to the Scottish settlers in the 1690's had expired and were up for renewal. Finally, when a fourth successive year of drought ruined crops in 1717, serious preparations for migration began.

In his 2001 book, "The People with No Name: Ireland's Ulster Scots, America's Scots Irish, and the Creation of a British Atlantic World," Patrick Griffin wrote that "between 1718 and 1775, more than 100,000 men and women journeyed from the Irish province of Ulster to the American colonies. Their migration represented the single largest movement of any group from the British Isles to British North America during the eighteenth century. In a first wave beginning in 1718 and cresting in 1729, these people outnumbered all others sailing across the Atlantic, with the notable exception of those bound to the New World in slave ships."

Some of those early emigrants settled in New Hampshire in a place originally called Nutfield because of the abundance of chestnut, walnut and butternut trees there. They built a town, which they called Londonderry after Londonderry in Ulster, from which they had come. An 1851 history of Londonderry, New Hampshire, by Edward Lutwyche Parker, says that they came from the valley of the river Bann, "in or near the towns or parishes of Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballywoolen, Ballywatrick and Kilrea."

The small band that settled in Nutfield, later called Londonderry, brought potatoes with them from Ireland and planted them in the town's Common Field. This is said to be the first cultivation of the plant in the colonies. Nutfield's Scotch-Irish were also linen weavers and Londonderry linen became so well known in colonial America that the town passed a law in 1748 requiring that all linen woven there be marked with a seal

bearing the town name in order to discourage counterfeiting. This is said by some to be the first trademark in the New World.

In fact, the Nutfield settlers were the first major group of Scotch-Irish to emigrate from Northern Ireland. They left under the leadership of Rev. James MacGregor or McGregor, after petitioning the Massachusetts Bay Colony governor, Samuel Shute, for land in 1718.⁷

Among those who signed that petition are several Smiths, including **two Samuel Smiths and two James Smiths**, though we have no way of knowing if any of them are of our line. Nonetheless, there is an intriguing trail of citations that trace the names Samuel Smith and James Smith to Londonderry, New Hampshire.

A brief history by the Londonderry Historical Society tells us that five shiploads of people left Ulster for the New World under Rev. MacGregor's guidance:

One group remained in Boston, one group settled in Dracut and Andover and a third group ventured north to what is now Portland, Maine. A harsh winter and low provisions forced the third group to retreat south to Haverhill, Massachusetts, where they heard of a twelve square mile area "abound with nut trees." Sixteen families left Haverhill for Nutfield in 1719 and on June 21, 1722, established a charter for the Township of Londonderry.

A Samuel Smith came to the New World in 1719 on board the "Elizabeth," a ship that had been part of the 1718 migration. The ship's captain was Robert Homes (or Holmes), who was born at Stragolan, County Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1694.

Robert Homes' father, William Homes, was a Presbyterian clergyman who had travelled to the New World as a young man and met the renowned Boston clergymen, Increase Mather and his son, Cotton Mather. William Homes returned to Ireland but eventually emigrated with his family to Boston in 1714. The next year, he became the congregational minister of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, where he remained until his death in 1746.

In April 1716, William Homes' son, Robert, married Mary Franklin, a sister of Benjamin Franklin. Robert became the mate to Alexander Miller with a share in the ship "Mary and Elizabeth."

By November 1717, Rev. Homes and his son were in correspondence with Cotton Mather, who was recruiting Scotch-Irish migrants to settle in New Hampshire and Maine in hopes of creating a buffer between the hostile Indians and the settled towns of Massachusetts. Robert was instrumental in spreading the word back in Ireland. Edward Lutwyche Parker, in his 1851 "History of Londonderry," gives this account:

A young man named Homes, son of a Presbyterian clergyman, first brought reports to the people in Ireland of opportunities in New England. This was probably Captain Robert Homes, son of the Rev. William Homes; he had an unusual opportunity for intercourse with his father's former parishioners through his voyages to Ireland. In 1717 two men with names later significant in the Worcester and Falmouth settlements, called to see the minister at Chilmark; they were John McClellan and James Jameson. Three weeks later (November 24th) Mr. Homes writes in his diary: "This day I received several letters, one from Doctor Cotton Mather, one from several gentlemen proprietors of lands at or near to Casco Bay, and one from son Robert.

Charles Knowles Bolton, in his 1910 "Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America," refers to Parker's account with an interpretation:

The above quotation points strongly to a conference held at Boston in November between Captain Robert Homes, recently from Ireland and interested in transporting Scotch Irish families, the Rev. Cotton Mather, eager to see the frontiers defended by a God-fearing, hardy people, and the third party to the conference, the men who were attempting to plant settlements along the Kennebec. They must have talked over the project for a great migration (they all had written to the minister at Chilmark), and undoubtedly Captain Robert Homes sent over letters and plans to friends at Strabane, Donaghmore, Donegal and Londonderry. Perhaps no one in Boston had so many relatives among the clergy in Ulster, and as a sea-captain he had a still further interest in the migration. Robert himself sailed for Ireland April 13, 1718, and returned "full of passengers" about the middle of October.

The ship on which Robert Homes returned from Ireland was the "Mary and Elizabeth." The Boston News-Letter recorded it as 45 tons and arriving in October carrying linen and 100 passengers. It was one of about 15 ships that arrived that year from Ireland and is sometimes counted among the "five ships" said to have brought the Bann Valley emigrants to the New World.

After they arrived, some unverified accounts say the captain, Alexander Miller, bought a farm in Saco, Maine, and sold his share in the ship to Homes. According to one of those accounts, Homes became the captain and rechristened the ship the "Elizabeth." In any case, Homes returned to Ireland and carried a second load of Scotch-Irish emigrants, including a Samuel Smith, to Boston in 1719.

Smallpox broke out on the ship and about 30 of its 150 passengers were "warned out" of Boston when they arrived.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

RESOLVES, ORDERS, VOTES, ETC.

PASSED AT THE SESSION BEGUN AND HELD AT BOSTON,
ON THE FOURTH DAY OF NOVEMBER, A.D. 1719.

CHAPTER 68.

VOTE ABOUT PASSENGERS ARRIVED FROM IRELAND &c.

WHEREAS this House is informed that a Vessel yesterday arrived from Ireland to Hull, with about One hundred & fifty Passengers; several of whom in the Passage have been sick of the Small Pox, & are by the Care of the Select men of the Town of Boston landed at the Pest house, so many as that House will entertain; but several remain still on board unprovided for, Who will be likely soon to come to this Town (If Care be not taken of them) to the Endangering of the Health of the Province;

Ordered that the said Select men of the Town of Boston be desired to take Care of the Entertainm^t of such of the said Passengers as canot be received at the Pest house, in some proper Place, to prevent the spreading of the said infectious Sickness, & provide them & the others at the Pest house with some fresh Meat & Greens for their Refreshm^t & Fire Wood for their present Necessity. [Passed November 4.

Legislative
Records of the
Council, x.,
100.

House Jour.
Nat., p. 35.

The minutes of the Boston selectmen meeting the day after the "Elizabeth" arrived.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

June 1717. To y ^e digging & Laying y ^e S ^d drain at 21 p foot	£88. 0. 0
To entering y ^e Same into y ^e Common Shore in N ^o . Street	2. 10. 0
To paveing in y ^e Street.	£0. 13. 0
	41. 3. 0

Accordingly the S^d Sel. m^m have considered thereof & do approve the S^d Acco^t. And do Award each of the S^d persons to pay as their proportion thereof unto y^e S^d Eben'. Clough the respective Sumes as followeth viz^t

Thom ^m More for $\frac{1}{2}$ part therof	£8. 4. 7
Joshua Thornton $\frac{1}{2}$	£8. 4. 7
John Barret $\frac{1}{2}$	£8. 4. 7
Joseph Barry $\frac{1}{2}$	£8. 4. 7

Anno 1719. Jan^r 22nd.

[115.] Sundry persons, Strangers Latly come into the Town of Boston who by appointm^t of the Sel. men were by M^r John Marrion warned to depart viz^t.

Several persons who came passengers in the Ship Elizabeth,
cap^t Robert Homes master viz^t.

Farmers	Robert Doke
	William Watson
	Aaron Bell
	Oliver Watson
	John White
	Will ^m More
	David Morrison
	John Strobridge
	Rob ^t Houston
	James More
	Aspel Macfradrick
	Thomas Geir
	Arthur Nelson
	George Arwin
	Rob ^t Mackfarland
	George Patterson
	John Watson
	James Barnet
	William Nelson
	W ^m Coffram
	Abr ^m . Homes
	James Cambell
	James Mathews
	John Blair
	John Scoot
	Andrew Walker
	John Nelson
	Jane Davis Widdow
	Samuel Smith
	Martha Linsky

were on the 3^d of November Last warned as abov S^d.

A Samuel Smith is listed among those passengers of the 'Elizabeth' who were "warned out," or refused entry to Boston in November 1719. The list includes two of the original proprietors of Londonderry, New Hampshire: Robert Doke and Abraham Holmes.

Some of those that were "warned out" were sent into quarantine at a pest house that had been built for the purpose on Spectacle Island, in Boston harbor, in 1717. It's not clear where the others were housed, though the Boston selectmen ordered that they be provided with fresh meat, greens and firewood. <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

RESOLVES, ORDERS, VOTES, ETC.

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Legislative Records of the Council, x., 400.
House Jour. nat, p. 35.

CHAPTER 69.

RESOLVE ALLOWING £3 TO JOHN SMALPIECE.

A PETITION of John Smallpiece Shewing that in the Year 1711, he did by Order of the Govrnm't put on board the Antelope a Transport designed on the Expedition against Canada, the Quantity of Twenty four Tuns of Ballast, Amounting to the sum of Three Pounds; Which has not yet been paid to him; And therefore Praying that the said sum of Three Pounds may be allowed to him out of the Treasury.

Legislative Records of the Council, x., 402.
House Jour. nat, p. 37.

Read &
Resolved that the sum of Three Pounds be allowed & paid out of the publick Treasury to John Smallpiece in Answer to his Petition. [Passed November 5.]

CHAPTER 70.

RESOLVE ALLOWING £10 TO SAMUEL CLARK.

A PETITION of Samuel Clark of Ipswich, Shewing that he was dangerously wounded in the Service against the Indian Enemy; by which he is rendered utterly unable to do any thing towards his support; And

Legislative Records of the Council, x., 403.

Ulster Scots continued to arrive from the Bann Valley in subsequent years. The following account about Archibald Stark is from a history of the Jelke and Frazier and Allie Families, written by L. Effingham De Forest in 1931:

In 1720 Archibald Stark, in company with a number of other Scottish Presbyterians, started for New England to join some of their neighbors and co-religionists who had settled at or in the vicinity of Nutfield, New Hampshire (later, Londonderry, New Hampshire). The vessel on which they sailed was overcrowded and the voyage was a very uncomfortable one, even before the plague of smallpox broke out. Several passengers died, including the children of Archibald Stark. When the ship reached Boston, it was not permitted to discharge its passengers because of the smallpox on board, but was sent to the desolate coast of Maine, where the present town of Wiscasset stands, to spend a year in quarantine. There the winter was endured with

much suffering. It was not until the summer of 1721 that the survivors of the group of settlers reached their new homes in New Hampshire.

A William Smith is listed beside Archibald Stark among the proprietors of Londonderry at its incorporation in 1722 but nothing more is known of him.

George F. Willey, in his 1869 *Book of Nutfield*, noted that there was a James Smith with land in the town, and John Goffe, Londonderry's first clerk, recorded that this James and his wife 'Jean' bore a son named William in 1715. New Hampshire Vital Records, meanwhile, record the birth in Londonderry of a Samuel Smith to James and 'Joan' Smith on March 29, 1720.

Our line, however, is not related to this James or his sons William and Samuel. James' son Samuel died in September, 1752, and is buried near the grave of his father, who died a year later. A direct descendant of William, meanwhile, carries a different Y-DNA haplotype than does our line, meaning we are not related.

There is no Samuel Smith on the original Londonderry proprietor's list, but a Samuel Smith does appear in Londonderry records in subsequent years.

In the 1730s, Londonderry split over rival pastors and some of its members established a new parish in the western part of the town. Eventually, the split divided the town into Londonderry in the west and Derry in the east. A Samuel Smith appears on various petitions related to the formation of the West Parish. He may have been the father or an uncle of our Samuel Smith, though, again, there is no way of knowing what relation, if any, he has to our line.

From Londonderry, the early immigrants branched out in various directions looking for undeveloped land. Some settled near the current town of Dunbarton in the late 1740s and, in 1751, a group led by Archibald Stark was given a grant to form a town there. They called it Starkstown. The name was changed in 1765 to Dunbarton, after Dunbarton, Scotland (just south of the famous Loch Lomond), where Archibald Stark was born. <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>



Early map of New Hampshire showing Londonderry and Starkstown.



A detail of the map. Starkstown is above the GH of Hillsborough.

Among the other original settlers of Starkstown was **John Stinson**, also a Scot from Londonderry, Ireland, and the head of a prominent family that would have close dealings with the Smiths. [I have color coded the various John Stinsons so that they can be differentiated and identified using a chart below] – I have removed the color coding for ease of reading but if you go to the original blog spot <http://smith-history.blogspot.com/> you can find the color coding there. TW

Other families with whom the Smiths were associated also came in the early wave of Ulster-Scot migration and settled in Londonderry, Derry or Dunbarton.

Our Samuel Smith and his wife may have been born in New Hampshire to families that arrived in that initial migration or they may have moved to New Hampshire from elsewhere in the colonies. Given that there was a Samuel Smith on board the "Elizabeth" with men who were among the original proprietors of Londonderry, and that our younger Samuel Smith was among the early settlers of Starkstown, it is not hard to imagine that the younger Samuel Smith is related to the Samuel Smith who emigrated from Ireland in 1719.

Whichever the case, it is almost certain that Samuel Smith and his wife Elizabeth were Scotch-Irish Presbyterians with roots in the Scottish Lowlands.

Elizabeth was born on July 9, 1729, though we don't know where. Our Samuel was probably born about the same time.

In 1753, "Samuel Smith of Starkstown" bought Lot 12 in the "2nd range" from Caleb Page for "160 pounds, Old Tenor," according to Dunbarton records. He built a house on the 100-acre lot "on old 4-rod road (now abandoned)."

This is the first documentary evidence that we have of our Samuel Smith. As was the custom in that day, the town was laid out with rectangular lots arranged in a row, or range.



An 'old tenor' New Hampshire bill.

"Old Tenor" refers to the paper money issued by the Massachusetts and New Hampshire colonial governments prior to 1742. The "bills of credit," as they were known, depreciated rapidly in value and new bills, or "new tenor," were issued to reflect the depreciation.

The "4-rod" reference is the width of the road, a rod being a unit of length in the English system originally fixed by King Edward I in 1303. It is equal to about 16 ½ feet, so a 4-rod road is 66 feet wide. Road widths are still measured this way.

Caleb Page [Molly Elizabeth Page Stark's father TW] was a colorful character, according to a Merrimack County history:

In 1740 he married a widow Carleton, of Newburyport, who weighed three hundred and fifteen pounds. She, together with a huge arm-chair, now in the possession of the Stark family, had to be carried to meeting on an ox sled.

In 1751, according to the history, Page sold his lands in Atkinson, New Hampshire, for his wife's weight in silver dollars, and relocated to Dunbarton.

The country was then infested with Indians; and his daughter Elizabeth, who later became the wife of General John Stark of Revolutionary fame, often stood, musket in hand, as guard at the rude block-house. [This would be Abigail "Neaby" "Nabby" Smith's adopted family TW]

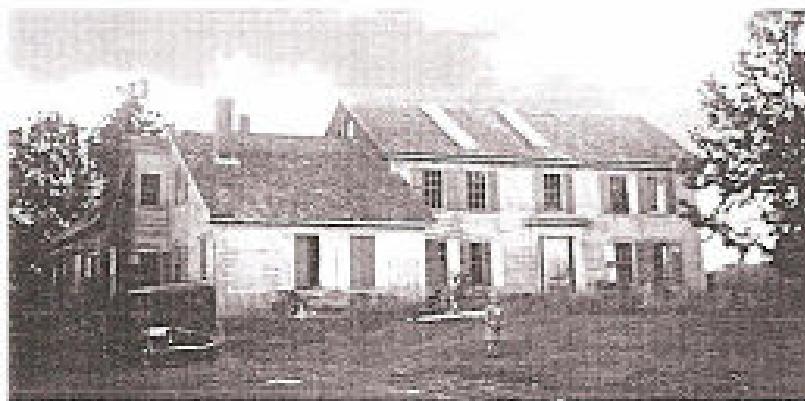
Caleb, [Elizabeth Page Stark's father] who is said to have had a noble and benevolent spirit, had ample means to indulge his generous impulses. His money, comprising golden guineas, silver crowns and dollars, was kept in a half-bushel measure under the bed. He owned many slaves. His house was the abode of hospitality and the scene of many a happy gathering.

Well, happy for the white folk, at least.



This is Caleb Page's house at Page's Corner in Dunbarton. His daughter, Gen. John Stark's wife, stayed here throughout the Revolutionary War.

Home of John And Elizabeth Stinson
103 Bernard Hill Road
Built in part before the Revolutionary War



Courtesy of Jennifer Allen

Photo circa 1930



Jennifer Allen

The house today.

The house that Samuel Smith built on the land he bought from Caleb Page still stands. This page is from Harlan Noyes' 2004 book, "Where Settlers' Feet Have Trod."

When originally built by Samuel Smith, the house was two stories tall and one room deep, with a central chimney that contained two fireplaces on each floor.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>



This is a picture of the house taken in June, 2010. Roger Smith is standing in front. The owners weren't home.



Another view.

This is the house in which Sarah Kinney Smith was born.

Alice M. Hadley, in her 1976 book, "Where the Winds Blow Free," writes that:
"This farm was settled in very early times by Samuel Smith; then by John Stinson, son of
Samuel Stinson, one of the first settlers. The house was built in part before the
Revolution ... The house has been changed so many times it is hard to know what its
first shape was."

Ms. Hadley was apparently mistaken in her identity of John Stinson, as he was son of
John Stinson Sr., one of the first settlers in the town. Samuel Stinson was a brother. Ms.
Hadley also writes in her book that Samuel Smith owned the 100 acres of Lot 17, 3rd
range, which he mortgaged to Jeremiah Page, Caleb Page's son, on March 3, 1754 for
510 pounds, old Tenor. According to Caleb Stark's "History of Dunbarton," Samuel Smith
eventually sold the lot to "Judge Page," as Jeremiah was later known.

(Intriguingly, a great-grandson of Jeremiah Page, born in 1783, was named Samuel Smith Page)

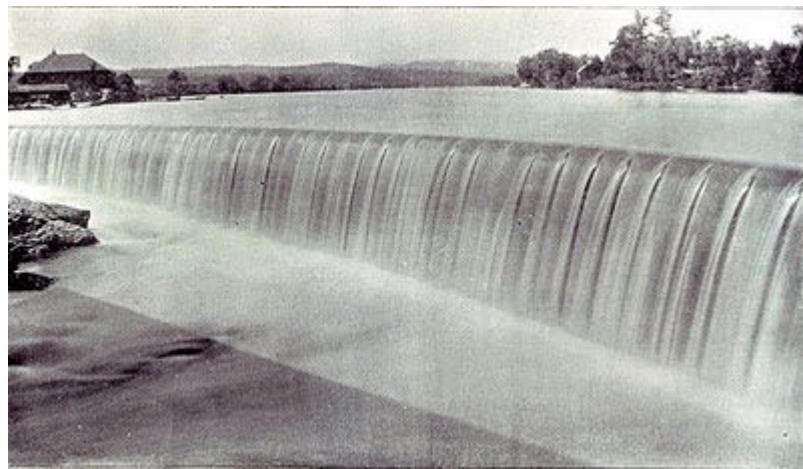
These were the years of the French and Indian War, which broke out in 1754 and continued until 1763. The war left Britain heavily in debt, which Parliament tried to ease through taxation of the colonies, leading to the Revolutionary War.

Many of New Hampshire's Scotch-Irish fought in the French and Indian War, helping Britain defeat France's claims to North American territory, though there is no evidence that Samuel Smith was among them.

Samuel Smith was nonetheless active in his small community and, as we will see, was acquainted with the cream of local society. In October 1760, he and Jeremiah Page were elected to a committee to maintain Starkstown's roads.

Like many of the men involved in clearing the woodlands for farms and providing lumber for new construction, Samuel Smith was also apparently involved in the local timber industry. He died sometime in 1762, leaving Elizabeth with six children.

A distant cousin now deceased, Ralph Smith, visited Dunbarton twenty years or so ago with his wife, Norma, and they were told by an elderly town historian that Samuel was drowned in a "log drive." Alice Hadley's book cites handwritten notes by a man named Dave Tenny as saying that a Smith, evidently Samuel, drowned at [Amoskeag Falls](#). We don't know where he is buried.



Amoskeag Falls as they appeared in the late 1800s.

Samuel's widow, Elizabeth, was 35 at the time. He did not leave behind a will. John Stinson, one of the original John Stinson's sons, was appointed administrator of his estate on Dec. 6, 1764.

SAMUEL SMITH 1764 DUNBARTON

[Administration on the estate of Samuel Smith of Starkstown, yeoman, granted to John Stinson of Starkstown, yeoman, Dec. 6, 1764.]

[Probate Records, vol. 23, p. 358.]

[Bond of John Stinson, with Stephen Holland of Londonderry, and John Stark of Derryfield, gentleman, as sureties, in the sum of £10,000, Dec. 6, 1764, for the administration of the estate; witnesses, Samuel Hobart, Matthew Thornton.]

[Inventory, Jan. 17, 1765; amount, £3498. 12. 0; signed by Caleb Page and William Stark.]

[Account of John Stinson and wife Elizabeth, administrators; receipts, £4470. 0. 0; expenditures, £1721. 8. 10; mentions "1765 Jan. 25 supporting the Children of said deceased viz Andrew Smith 52 weeks Mary Smith 148 weeks Sam^l Smith 148 weeks. . . . 1767 Jan Mary Smith 52 weeks more Samuel Smith 104 weeks more"; filed Jan. 15, 1767.]

[Bond of Stephen Holland, with Matthew Thornton as surety, both of Londonderry, in the sum of £200, Jan. 30, 1771, for the guardianship of Andrew Smith, minor, aged more than 14 years, son of Samuel Smith; witnesses, none.]

[Administrator's additional account; receipts, £159. 8. 2; expenditures, £3. 3. 0; allowed Jan. 31, 1771, and ordered to be divided among "the woman who was the wife of the deceased" and the six children.]

Abstract of probate records for Samuel Smith in volume 38 of
the "New Hampshire State Papers."

Both Samuel Smith and John Stinson are listed in the probate records as 'yeomen,' which in the English social order meant commoners who owned and cultivated their own land.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

KNow all Men by these Presents, That
We John Stinson of Starkestown to called Geoman
Stephen Holland Esq^r & John Stark Gent^r
of Derryfield Ball

In the Province of New Hampshire, are holden and stand firmly bound and obliged
unto Richard Whiney Esq^r Judge of the Probate of Wills, and
granting Administrations within the Province of New Hampshire, in the full Sum of
Ten Thousand Pounds, Lawful Money of Great Britain,
to be paid to the said Richard Whiney his Successor
or Successors in the said Office, or to his or their Assigns: To the true Payment
whereof, we bind ourselves, and each of us, our and each of our Heirs, Executors
and Administrators, jointly and severally for the whole, and in the whole firmly by
these Presents. Sealed with our Seals. Dated the 6th Day of
December in the Year of our Lord Christ, One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty
Four

THE Condition of the present Obligation

is such, That if the above-bounden John Stinson as he is adm^r of
the Estate of Samuel Smith late of Starkestown aforesaid
said Geoman deceased

Do make or cause to be made a true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the Goods,
Chattels, Rights and Credits of the said deceased, which have or shall come to the Hands,
Possession or Knowledge of him the said adm^r or into the Hands
and Possession of any other Person or Persons for him and the same so made, do exhibit,
or cause to be exhibited into the Registry of the Court of Probate for the Province of New
Hampshire aforesaid, at or before the last Wednesday of March next ensuing, and
the same Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, and all other the Goods, Chattels, Rights and
Credits of the said deceased, at the Time of his Death, which at any Time hereafter
shall come to the Hands or Possession of the said adm^r or into
the Hands or Possession of any other Person or Persons for him do well and truly Ad-
minister according to Law; and further do make, or cause to be made a just and true Ac-
count of his said Administration upon Oath, at or before the last Wednesday of December
which will be in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Five
and all the rest and Residue of the said Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits which shall
be found remaining upon the Account of said Administration (the same being first examined
and allowed of by the Judge or Judges for the Time being, of the Probate of Wills, and
granting Administrations within the Province aforesaid) shall deliver and pay unto such
Person or Persons respectively, as the said Judge or Judges by his or their Decree or Sen-
tence pursuant to Law shall limit and appoint. And if it shall hereafter appear, that any
last Will and Testament was made by the said deceased, and the Executor or Executors
therein named do exhibit the same into the Court of Probate for the Province aforesaid,
making Request to have it allowed and approved accordingly: If the said adm^r
above bounden being thereunto lawfully required, do render and deliver the said Let-
ters of Administration (Approval of such Testament being first had and made) into the
said Court: Then the before written Obligation to be void and of none Effect, or else to abide
and remain in full Force and Virtue.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered
in Presence of

Samuel Hobart
Matthew Thornton

John Stinson
Stephⁿ Holland
John Stark

This is a remarkable document because of the signatures it contains.

John Stinson was required to post a 10,000 pound bond to protect Elizabeth and her
children from misfeasance. Two prominent men of the area acted as guarantors of this
bond: Stephen Holland and John Stark, both listed as 'gentlemen.' A gentleman was a

rung higher in the social order and was entitled to a coat of arms.

Stephen Holland and John Stark's brother, William, were married to John Stinson's sisters. Stephen Holland may also have been Elizabeth Smith's brother.

Matthew Thornton, a surgeon and also among the original settlers in the town, acted as one of the witnesses to the bond.



Matthew Thornton

Matthew Thornton was born in Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to New Hampshire as a child and settled in Londonderry. He was among the original settlers of Starkstown, later Dunbarton. He went on to serve in the Continental Congress and was among the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Again, intriguingly, his grandmother's maiden name was Nancy Smith.



Matthew Thornton's signature appears in the lower right hand corner of the Declaration of Independence. While most of the signers signed on August 2, 1776, Thornton signed when he took his seat at the Continental Congress on November 19 of that year.

You can read about him https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Thornton



John Stark

John Stark [this was Abigail's adopted family TW] was a larger than life figure in New Hampshire history with a dramatic life from an early age. On April 28, 1752 while on a hunting and trapping trip along the Baker River, a tributary of the Pemigewasset, he and a friend were captured by Abenaki warriors and taken to Quebec. He managed to warn his older brother, William, who was following in another canoe, but David Stinson, John Stinson's brother, was shot, killed, stripped and scalped.

While a prisoner of the Abenaki, according to John Stark's memoirs and transcripts of later interviews with the men, he and his fellow prisoner, Amos Eastman, were made to run a gantlet of warriors armed with clubs. Unlike Eastman, Stark fought his way through the gantlet and emerged relatively unscathed. The Indian elders were so impressed by Stark's courage that he was adopted into the tribe and called a "little chief." The next spring a government agent sent from Massachusetts to work out a prisoner exchange paid a ransom of \$103 Spanish dollars for Stark and \$60 for Eastman.

Stark and Eastman then returned to New Hampshire. You can read about it in John Stark's memoirs here

<https://books.google.com/books?id=DA1JrGdjicC&printsec=frontcover&dq=subject:%20United+States+History+Revolution,+1775-1789%22&hl=en#v=onepage&q&f=false>.

John Stark went on to fight in the French and Indian War with Rogers' Rangers, under the command of Major Robert Rogers, another early Dunbarton settler. [Robert Rogers, by the way, once escaped a chasing band of Indians by throwing his pack down what is now called Rogers' Rock on Lake George, a place I know well. The Indians were fooled into thinking that he had fallen down the sheer rock face and abandoned their pursuit.]

John Stark later became a celebrated general during the Revolutionary War. He is best remembered for his line, "Live free or die," which he wrote in a letter in 1809 to be read at a reunion of the soldiers who fought under him at the Battle of Bennington. Stark was then too old and infirm to attend. "Live Free Or Die" is now stamped on New Hampshire license plates - ironically in a state prison factory.

Stephen Holland and John Stinson also played roles in the Revolution, but not on the same side as John Stark and Matthew Thornton, as we shall see.

Dunbarton town records show that on March 12, 1764, John Stinson sold Lot 12 in the 2nd Range to John Stark to defray the late Samuel Smith's debts and that Stark sold the property back to Stinson the following day for 3,050 pounds, "old tenor." The lot is described as "being lot whereon Samuel Smith lately dwelt, with ye buildings."

Samuel Smith's probate records include an inventory of his estate, dated Jan. 17, 1765. It was signed by Caleb Page [Elizabeth Page Stark's father] and [Gen.] John Stark's brother, William. The estate was valued at 3,498 pounds, 12 shillings.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

Starkstown January 17th 1765	
<i>In compliance to your Warrant to us Dated Portsmouth December 6th 1764 We have met this Day and Prized the Estate of Samuel Smith Deceased in the following maner as it was chewin to us by John Stinson</i>	
one Hundred acres of Land Buldings and Improvements..L	2000
one fifty acres with Common Right.....	90
one Pare of oxan.....	198
one Horce.....	140
four Cowes.....	260
one Pare of stear.....	140
one Pare of [Ditto] year old.....	65
one stear and one Heffer.....	50
Five Sheep.....	45
Five Swine.....	100
Three chains and a clevis and Pine.....	40
one pair of Shears.....	140
one pair of Hors.....	260
one Box with your Ad.....	140
one Box and a Heffer.....	65
five Sheep.....	45
five Swine.....	100
three Chains and a Clevis and Pine.....	40
two Box of Small things.....	140
one Box.....	140
two Bottles one Binger two jinkies	30
four small Pot & Poyng hand Knell	20
one Pare of Horse harness and Pine.....	140
the Carts and one Braket.....	65
one Box with a Box.....	140
one old case.....	30
Pot.....	30
one Box and a Braket.....	65
one Box and a Box.....	140
Books.....	10
100 Chicks and one Chick.....	30
four old Boxes and a Raffelback.....	40
one old Chair.....	40
Chairs.....	40
Sett two long Des-This	10
the other Hatch.....	10
the other long set of Des-This.....	10
	2640 83
<i>Cash Paid</i>	
<i>John Stinson</i>	

Above is an image of the inventory and below is a transcription:
Starkstown Jenuary ye 17th 1765

Honorable Sir

In compliance to your Warrant to us Dated Portsmouth December 6th 1764 We have
meet this Day and Prized the Estate of Samuel Smith Deceased in the following maner as
it was chewin to us by John Stinson

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one Pare of [Ditto] year old.....	65
one stear and one Heffer.....	50
Five Sheep.....	45
Five Swine.....	100
Three chains and a clevis and Pine.....	40

Two pair Syeth Hingings.....	4
one gun.....	18
two chissels one auger two gimlets.....	2/15
Four small pots old frying pan and trammel.....	20
one Pare of Plow Irons and 2 Howes.....	10
Two coats and 1 waistcoat.....	60
one old Sadel and Bridel.....	10
one old axe.....	3
Puter.....	8/7
One Beed and beeding.....	90
One hand iron and a salt morter.....	5
Boks.....	12
Two wheels and one Reel.....	9
Four old chairs and a Half bushel.....	8
Cubards.....	4
one old chiast.....	48
Bells two Sives dear skin.....	19/10
the weddow chatty.....	39

The above sums all in old tenor.....L 3498/12

Caleb Page

Wm Stark

There is apparently more than one copy of this inventory because William G. Stinson, in his 1998 "History of the Loyalist Stinson Family," gives a slightly different transcription. He lists the "syeth hingings" as "sylken hangings," though at only 4 pounds one wonders if they aren't some attachment for a scythe.

William Stinson's transcription also lists "100 books" instead of the "Boks" in this copy. If indeed there were 100 books in Samuel's possession, it would suggest that he was a fairly well educated man. In any case, the inventory suggests that he was literate.

In William Stinson's transcription "weddow chatty" is listed as "widow's cloathes."

Note that the "clevis and pine" is a clevis and pin.



A clevis and pin

Presumably, some of Samuel Smith's possessions would already have been distributed among his children, but it is clear from the inventory that he was not a rich man. Given the prominence of the people involved in settling his estate, it seems reasonable to imagine that Elizabeth came from richer stock and that the connections were hers. [yes, the Ashe family was well connected and wealthy. TW]

To put the community into perspective, a 1767 survey found that there were 271 people living in Dunbarton and 2,389 in Londonderry (then made up of the modern towns of Londonderry and Derry).

By Jan. 25, 1765, John Stinson and Elizabeth are both listed as administrators of the estate. The records refer to Elizabeth as John Stinson's wife. They were married sometime after Samuel Smith's death and Elizabeth went on to have three more children, including a son, John Stinson Jr., who many records list as having been born in 1764.

A January, 1765 accounting of the estate mentions 'receipts' of 4,470 pounds and expenditures of 1,721 pounds, 8 shillings - either from the sale of Samuel's assets or from some ongoing business.

The colonies, meanwhile, were beset by growing opposition to the crown, in particular, the Stamp Act of 1765, which taxed all legal papers, such as those filed in the settlement of Samuel Smith's estate.

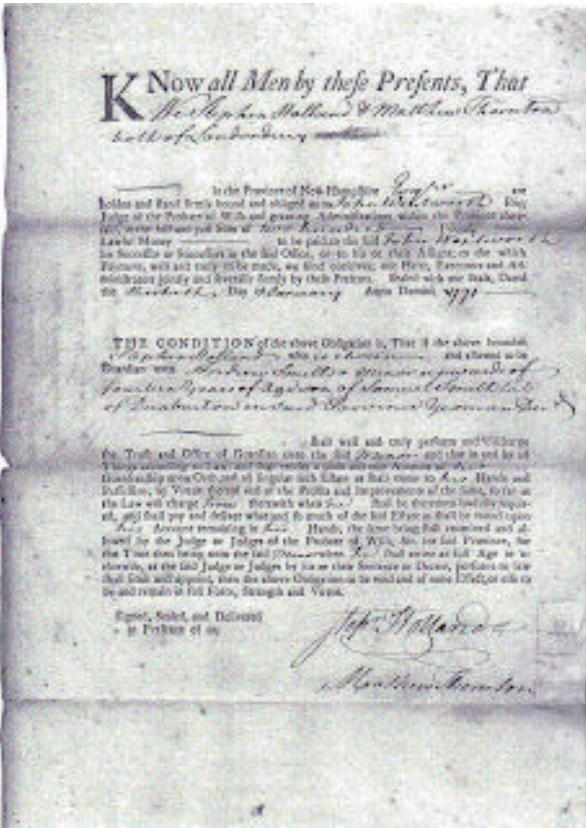
John Stinson's Administrator's Account of January 15, 1767, includes charges by John and Elizabeth for the support of the children Elizabeth had had with Samuel Smith. The estate was billed 156 pounds for supporting Andrew for 52 weeks at 60 pounds a week. As of January 21, 1765, Mary and Samuel Jr. had received support for 148 weeks. As of January 14, 1767, Mary had received another 52 weeks of support and Samuel Jr. another 104 weeks.

The estate was also billed 39 pounds for the set of widow's clothing.

(148 weeks prior to January 21, 1765 would have been March 20, 1762, suggesting that Samuel Smith died around that date. Another document among the probate records charges the estate for "rates" due for 1762 and 1763, supporting the thesis that Samuel died sometime in 1762.)

The accounting was approved by John Wentworth, judge for New Hampshire's probate court and a cousin of the provincial governor of the same name.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>



In January 1771, Stephen Holland posted a 200 pound bond "for the guardianship of Andrew Smith, minor, aged more than 14 years, son of Samuel Smith." This date concurs with later evidence that Andrew was born in 1756. Matthew Thornton acted as guarantor of the bond.

Some researchers have suggested that Elizabeth was Stephen Holland's sister and the fact that Stephen Holland became Andrew's guardian does suggest that Elizabeth and Stephen were related. The name "Holland" appears as a name in later generations of Smiths.

Stephen is believed to have come from the Ulster-Scot community of Coleraine in Londonderry County, Ireland, and to have returned there after the British lost the war. If he and Elizabeth were related, she may have come from Coleraine, too.

On February 4, 1771, John and Elizabeth Stinson deeded the late Samuel Smith's farm to Stephen Holland. The deed was probably in return for a mortgage because it reads, "the farm whereon I now dwell," and Holland never lived in Dunbarton. In fact, Holland was known for lending money against such collateral. <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

<i>An Additional Account of John Bryan of his Estate of the late of Samuel Smith late of Sunderland deceased Administrator charged himself with the balance of his former account to his credit being £ 153 8s 2d To the account of £ 9 of deduction for the time of his service - £ 13 4s 2d in lawful money £ 153 8s 2d £ 153 8s 2d</i>
<i>The second Account an allowance of the following articles for my wifes debts paid heretofore due from me £ 0 0 The charge of funeral expenses to which her son ... 2 0 0 Less the deduction for breeding her daughter ... 3 0 0 Her son ... 8 0 0 Balance in the sum of £ 153 8s 2d £ 153 8s 2d</i>

*I do further declare that I have received the sum of £ 153 8s 2d in lawful money
Administering & settling my wifes Estate and I have
done double that sum
And as the Heirs have agreed
and I order the Administrator to make Distribution accordingly
Londy 31/3/1771
John Wentworth J Prob*

The final probate record, above, is an accounting for what remained of the estate with an order that the monies be divided among Elizabeth and the six children.

It reads, in part:

1/3 of the balance (L 153/2 in new lawful money) belongs to the woman who was the wife of the deceased, and deducting interest of the two-thirds which is included makes L 106/6 to be divided among the heirs, there being six children, makes 7 shares, each single share is L 16/4 the eldest son's share being double that sum and I order the administrator to make distribution there of accordingly.

Jan 31, 1771

John Wentworth J Prob

[The six children included Andrew, Samuel and a sister named Mary. According to available evidence, another, older son was named Thomas and there are many indications that there was a son named William and possibly a daughter named Abigail. [This is my Abigail Neaby Nabby Smith McCauley. Craig must have found my research creditable! TW]

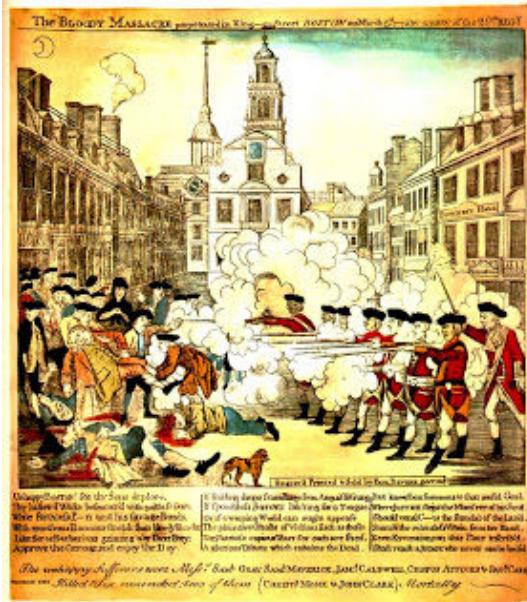
A William Smith, born in 1755, lived in Dunbarton and according to typewritten notes by Alice Hadley, she believed William to be one of Samuel Smith's sons. William and John Stinson's brother, James, married sisters. The Daughters of the American Revolution, meanwhile, list this William as having served in General Enoch Poor's brigade under the colorful Col. Moses Hazen. The DAR says he was a private in Colonel John Carlisle's company.

Caleb Stark's 1850 history of Dunbarton says that William lived on land he owned "in the valley, nearly a mile south-east of the meeting-house" and that his son Archibald and daughter Sarah were still living in the town. William, his wife Peggy, their son Archibald and daughter Sarah are all buried in Dunbarton. William's gravestone lists him as having died on May 12, 1827 at the age of 72.

Most intriguing is a note found on the Internet from another researcher stating that William had another son named Andrew, born in 1790. The name would further support the theory that William was one of our Samuel Smith's sons and brother to our Andrew Smith.

The 1880 "History of the Town of Antrim, New Hampshire" by Rev W R Cochrane, meanwhile, mentions an Abigail Smith of Dunbarton in relation to Gen. Stark. Robert McCauley, it says, "married Abigail Smith of Dunbarton, July 11, 1774 ... She called herself Nabby Smith, a niece of Gen. John Stark, and was his adopted daughter." One wonders whether this could have been Samuel's youngest child. [Yes, indeed. Our Abigail is found! She is more likely the oldest daughter. FWIW her husband Robert McCauley's ancestry is also from Antrim, Ireland TW]

By the time Samuel Smith's estate was settled, frustration over "taxation without representation" had reached a fever pitch.



British warships were stationed in Boston harbor where, a year earlier, a group of British soldiers had opened fire on a mob, killing three people and wounding others in what would forever after be called the Boston Massacre, thanks to Paul Revere's famous etching.

At dawn on April 19, 1775, about 70 armed Massachusetts militiamen in Lexington, Massachusetts faced British soldiers who had been sent to destroy the colonists' weapons in Concord. Someone opened fire and the "shot heard around the world" began the American Revolution.

Two months later, when British warships began shelling the hastily constructed rebel fortifications overlooking Boston on Breeds Hill (in what became known as the Battle of Bunker Hill), John Stark set off with a regiment of New Hampshire militiamen to reinforce the rebels.

His brother, William Stark (who, too, had commanded a company of Rogers' Rangers during the French and Indian War) reportedly heard the shelling from his home in Dunbarton and also set off on his swiftest horse to fight, but arrived after the battle had ended.

John Stark was rewarded by George Washington for his participation and eventually became a general. William, on the other hand, requested command of a regiment but was passed over for Timothy Bedel, a former subordinate. Apparently embittered, he became a loyalist instead and eventually joined the British Royal Army in New York.

All GENTLEMEN VOLUNTEERS,
 Who are willing to serve his Majesty in the
LOYAL AMERICAN REGIMENT
 C O M M A N D E D B Y
Col. BEVERLEY ROBINSON,
 For TWO YEARS, or during the Rebellion,
 shall upon their being mustered and approved of by the Inspector-General, receive
Twenty-five Dollars Bounty.
 Whatever Persons are willing to embrace the present Opportunity offered of approving their Loyalty, let them repair to the Quarters of the Regiment, at Haerlem Heights, or to the Bull's Head Tavern, at New-York, where an Officer will attend to receive and entertain them.

A newspaper advertisement calling for loyalists to join the Royal Army.

In September 1776, John Stinson, Andrew Smith's stepfather, also joined the British in New York.

Another John Stinson, Andrew Smith's step-cousin (son of Samuel Stinson), had been raised by John Stark but nevertheless followed his uncle William Stark into the Royal Army. [This is the One Eyed Johnny in my tree at ancestry.com TW]

Meanwhile, back in New Hampshire, Stephen Holland - Andrew Smith's guardian, who had also been an officer in the French and Indian War - was developing a reputation as a dangerous Tory.

All of this would have a bearing on the Smiths.

According to the historian Kenneth Scott, the Irish-born Holland (who was twice wounded in the French and Indian War) owned a tavern in Londonderry and acted as Justice of the Peace, Clerk of Common Pleas and Clerk of the Peace for New Hampshire's Hillsborough County. He had amassed a "considerable fortune" of about 10,000 pounds and held the rank of colonel in the provincial militia. Since 1771, he had served as a member of New Hampshire's General Assembly.

Scott describes him as a "good-looking, ruddy-faced, pockmarked Irishman, fleshy and five feet eight in height, was affable, popular, and a leader in the community and province."

In his 1915 "History of Rockingham County, New Hampshire and Representative Citizens," Charles A. Hazlett wrote that Holland "tarred numbers of the people with the stick of Toryism."

Holland's patriotism was publicly questioned and in April 1775, shortly after the war's opening skirmish at Lexington, he appeared before a town meeting to deny that he was a loyalist. According to Londonderry records, he said:

Whereas by mistake, misunderstanding, misrepresentation, or for reasons unknown to me, I am represented an enemy to my country, to satisfy the public, I solemnly declare I never aided or assisted any enemy to my country in anything whatsoever and I make this declaration not out of fear of any thing I may suffer but because it gives me great uneasiness to think that the true sons of liberty and real friends to their country, from any of the first mention reasons, should believe me capable so much as in thought of injuring or betraying my country, when the truth is I am ready to assist my countrymen in the glorious cause of liberty at the risk of my life and fortune.

But, in fact, he had already become embroiled in a British scheme to destabilize the colonial economy by flooding it with counterfeit currency.

In "Counterfeiting in Colonial America," Kenneth Scott tells us what happened: He was a warm friend of Governor John Wentworth and was secretly devoted to the interests of the crown.

In April 1775, Governor Wentworth persuaded Holland to remain in New Hampshire and use all his arts to circumvent and disappoint the views of the patriots. The Londonderry Tory, among other acts of devotion to the British cause, organized an elaborate chain of friends and acquaintances as passers of counterfeits. Some of them went, ostensibly on business, to the southward, secured quantities of British-made counterfeit bills, and brought them back to loyalists and their wives to be passed off.

One of the gang, John Moore of Peterborough, while in Connecticut on the pretense of buying flax, came down with the smallpox in Wallingford and died there. A boy at the house where Moore had stayed, while looking for eggs in the barn, found a stone in the hay and under it a packet of letters from Governor Wentworth and other New Hampshire Tories [Tories] in New York, some of which were addressed to Stephen Ash of Londonderry, which turned out to be a covering name for Stephen Holland. As a result of the discovery, Holland and others were detected.

One accomplice was William Stark of Dunbarton, a former captain in Rogers' Rangers and the brother of Colonel, later General, John Stark. William was also a brother-in-law of Holland for they had married sisters, Mary and Jane Stinson. Stark was indicted for counterfeiting but when released on bail he chose to forfeit his bond and fled to the British in New York, where he obtained a colonel's commission.

Scott mentions John Stinson of Dunbarton "among the members of the gang."

In fact, the counterfeiting was very much a family affair. The John Moor, or Moore, whose death unmasked the scheme, was Stephen Holland's son-in-law, married to Holland's daughter Mary. For an alias, Holland used the family name of his close friend, George Ash, to whom he [was a grand-nephew TW] may have been related.



Engraving from broadside, H[enry] J[u]ds[o]n's Speech from the Pillory, (detail), circa 1782, by Nathaniel Ward. This early cartoon represents Joshua Howe, a notorious counterfeiter from Westmoreland, N.H., receiving as punishment seventy-eight lashes at the public whipping post in Boston. Howe and his accomplice, Dr. Seth Hudson, had obtained their tools from the infamous Glazier Wheeler, who headed a gang of counterfeiters in the upper Connecticut Valley.

A broadside from the times showing the punishment of a counterfeiter.

Two members of the band, David Farnsworth of Hollis and John Blair of Holderness, were arrested in Danbury Connecticut. Farnsworth confessed, implicating the wives of William Stark, Stephen Holland (Stinson sisters), among others. He and Blair were later executed in Hartford.

Scott continues:

Holland, the organizer of the band, was twice imprisoned in Exeter and twice escaped, the second time while under sentence of death. He reached the safety of the British lines and was given a well-earned commission in the intelligence service. It is small wonder that John Langdon, later governor of New Hampshire, said with reference to Holland: Damn him I hope to see him hanged. He has done more damage than ten thousand men could have done.

Langdon's feelings about the damage done by Holland are probably warranted, when one considers the disastrous effect of British counterfeiting on the American paper money. Benjamin Franklin, in an essay composed in his eightieth year, wrote as follows on the subject:

Paper money was in those times our universal currency. But, it being the instrument with which we combated our enemies, they resolved to deprive us of its use by depreciating it; and the most effectual means they could contrive was to counterfeit it.



An early American bill printed by Benjamin Franklin with a warning to counterfeiters.

An historian named C.E. Potter, in his "History of Manchester," published in 1856, gives a more detailed account of the story:

The Congress held at Philadelphia, May 10th, 1775, ordered the issue of two millions of Dollars, and in July following another emission of three millions of dollars.

These bills were printed with common type, and read thus:
"CONTINENTAL CURRENCY.

This bill entitles the bearer to receive Spanish milled Dollars, or the value thereof, in Gold or silver, according to the Resolutions of the Congress held at Philidelphia, [sic] on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1775."

Of this emission, forty thousand dollars were assigned to New Hampshire, by vote December 5, of the same year.

Each colony was to provide ways and means to sink its proportion of the bills ordered by Congress in such way as its circumstances would permit, and was to pay its quota, in four equal annual installments, viz; Nov., 30, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782. It will be noted that the time of payment of these bills was within a month of the time specified for the redemption of the bills ordered by the colony.

On the 29th of December, the same year, Congress ordered another emission of three millions of dollars. This was assigned to the several Colonies according to population, and each was to redeem its share in four equal annual installments, the first to be paid Nov. 30, 1783.

Thus it will be seen that in the first year of the Revolution, what with the bills issued on her own account, and those assigned by Congress, New Hampshire had an indebtedness on account of paper currency of more than three hundred thousand dollars. This was an amount that would not be considered onerous in our present prosperous circumstances, but then it was alarming, and could not be met, as the result proved.

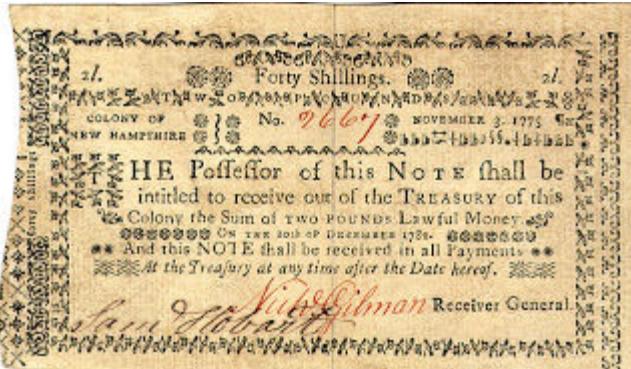
But still the bills continued at par and were readily taken in all the transactions of life. However, in January 1776, the currency began to depreciate, as the public confidence in it began to be shaken. This was mainly owing to the efforts of the Tories, sustained by the British government. These, secretly or openly embraced many of the wealthy men in all the colonies. So long as money could be had to carry on the war, so long it was evident it would be protracted, and it became the settled policy of the "enemies of liberty" to break down the currency. To do this completely, was to bring the contest to an immediate close.

Hence there was a union among the adherents of the British government to practice any means to produce to them so desirable an end. Not content with keeping hard money from circulation, and refusing to take paper money under any circumstances, they resorted to counterfeiting. Counterfeits of the various Colonial and Continental issues were put in circulation in all the colonies. These were, in most cases, the most perfect imitations. To meet this exigency, laws were passed making it an offence to refuse such currency for any obligation, and attaching severe penalties for counterfeiting the currency; but all to no purpose.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

In this colony, the Tories managed with much adroitness. In January 1776, the Legislature had made the bills of the State and of the United States, a legal tender in all cases, and counterfeiting of them a penal offence.

At the same time, they had ordered another issue of paper money to defray the expenses of the war. These bills, as the others had been, were printed by Mr. Rob't Fowle, under the immediate superintendence of a Committee of the Legislature. Fowle had been gained over to the interests of the British government, and from the same form from which he had printed the money for the Committee; he struck off an immense number of bills on his own account, and that of the Tories. These were sent to, and put in circulation by the principal royalists in the colony.



A bill printed by Fowle from the same series that he issued in counterfeit.

Being from the same form and the signatures well counterfeited, they passed with the utmost readiness. Many of them were taken to the treasury, and received without hesitation. At length such vast numbers were in circulation, that suspicion was aroused, the counterfeit detected, and measure set on foot to detect the counterfeiters. Fearing detection, Fowle absconded, and soon after some of his confederates were detected. Among them was Col. Stephen Holland of Londonderry. He also succeeded in making his escape, after he had been arrested. Many others were more than suspected, among them men who had hitherto sustained the most unblemished reputations. They had engaged in the measure as one of policy, not for the purpose of fraud, and hence they had no scruples on the score of morality. The law of the Legislature met them however without any such distinctions, and it was with the utmost difficulty that some of them evaded its penalties.

The emission that had been counterfeited was called in forthwith and destroyed, and a new emission made. This was printed by Mr. John Melcher, late of Portsmouth, who had been an apprentice to Fowle. After the form was set up, Mr. Weare, the Chairman of the Superintending Committee, drew hair lines with a knife, across the face of the type, the bills were then printed, and the form melted down in the presence of the Committee. This device prevented the counterfeiting of this emission. This was the last emission of paper money by New Hampshire, and all former bills were called in and exchanged for Treasurer's notes on interest, and of value not less than five pounds.

Counterfeits of the Continental bills were made in England, sent over in government vessels, and distributed in large quantities. This state of the currency of itself produced a want of confidence in it, but this was greatly increased from the fact that when the time stipulated for the redemption of these bills had expired, they were paid in like currency, instead of specie.

Thus the holders of Continental bills, redeemable the 20th of November, 1779, and those holding our own Colonial bills, redeemable a month later, on presenting them had to take a like amount in paper, instead of silver. Under such an accumulation of adverse circumstances, it was not strange that the currency [sic] should depreciate. On the

contrary, it is passing strange that it did not become completely worthless, long before it did.

The undoing of the scheme brought financial ruin to the families involved, including the Smiths. Mr. Potter writes that "John Stinson of Dunbarton was brother of William Stark's wife, Mary. When judgment was entered at Amherst he went on bond for his brother-in-law. The sum was added to the costs of prosecution and the same became charges against the estates of William Stark when, later, they became legally forfeited."

Richard Holmes, Londonderry's town historian, recounts the episode in Chapter 6 of his 2007 book, "Nutfield Rambles."

Holland later said that the only reason he stayed in New Hampshire was that in April 1775 he had made a promise to Governor Wentworth. John Wentworth was preparing to flee the state. Holland had told him that he personally "considered it dangerous to remain in the province." The Governor convinced him to stay and "use his utmost efforts to repress the military exertions and to use every art and address to circumvent and disappoint their views, and keep me informed." And like the good soldier he was, Holland agreed to stay in New Hampshire and lie for king and country.

...

For two more years Holland remained in New Hampshire as a very effective British secret agent. His cover was finally accidentally blown in a way worthy of a modern spy novel. Brothers John and Robert Moor, of Londonderry, were employed hauling loads of flax from Connecticut to New Hampshire. During the March 1777 trip, John Moor took sick with smallpox and subsequently died. A farm boy went into his barn in search of chicken eggs. He put his hand into a crevice in the coop and found a flat rock where no flat rock should be. His curiosity was piqued. Under the stone he found a bundle of letters. In time these pages were turned over to Governor Trumbell, of Connecticut, who forwarded them to the Committee of Safety in New Hampshire.

Among the letters were two that were addressed to "Colonel Stephen Ash of Nutfield." One of these said that Ash should flee to safety behind the British lines in New York. It was quickly determined that "Ash" was actually Stephen Holland. [Make note of this. It ties in later. TW] On March 11, 1777, the Committee of Safety ordered Holland and Robert Moor arrested "on suspicion of their being enemies to the liberties of America."

On August 27, 1777, Andrew Smith and Thomas Smith joined with many of Holland's friends in signing a request that Holland be released on bail from Exeter, New Hampshire's "loathsome jail replete with the noxious odors of an infectious vault."

The request was denied but Holland managed to escape and flee behind British lines.

Once he was sprung and their cover was blown, many of the men in the Stark, Stinson, and Smith families not yet fighting for the British fled behind British lines, too, leaving their women and children to tend to the farms.

The tide had turned against the British in the war that winter, with Washington's twin victories at Trenton and Princeton after crossing the Delaware River. On August 17, 1777 - the day Andrew and friends were petitioning for the release of Holland - militia under General Stark had beat a force of Germans, Canadians, American Loyalists and Indians at Bennington, Vermont.

Family lore holds that one of the Smith brothers remained committed to the American cause and fought in the Revolution. This may have been William Smith.



This chart shows the relationships among the people involved in the counterfeiting.

John Stinson served in the Royal American Reformers. Stephen Holland served in the Prince of Wales American Volunteers. A Thomas Smith also served in the Prince of Wales Volunteers and may have been the brother of Andrew Smith.

In November, 1778, the New Hampshire Assembly moved to banish 76 men who had joined the British Army and prevent them from returning to the state without permission. Fugitives who were caught returning a second time were to be put to death. Among those named were Stephen Holland, William Stark, John Stinson Jr., and Thomas Smith.

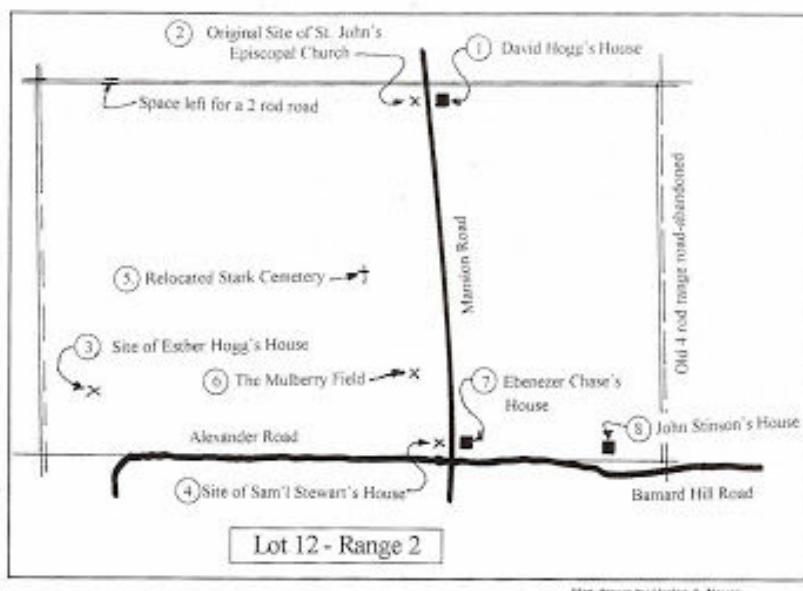
Before the end of the month, according to Wilbur Siebert's 1916 "Loyalist Refugees of New Hampshire," the assembly proceeded to confiscate the property of 23 of the proscribed men. In each county, trustees were appointed to take possession of the sequestered estates and sell the personal property immediately at public auction, except such articles as they might deem necessary for the support of the families left behind. Stephen Holland and John Stinson were among those whose property was to be seized.

Pressure on the families didn't abate. In a petition as late as Oct. 12, 1779, citizens of Weare, Pembroke, Goffstown, and Dunbarton combined in complaining that "There are now residents in Dunbarton aforesaid, the wives and families of William Stark and John Stinson, who are gone over to the British army."

The petition said of William Stark and John Stinson that "the connection between the infamous Stephen Holland and the said absentees is well-known."

[Recall that John Stinson's wife, the former Elizabeth Smith, was our 4th or 5th or 6th great-grandmother, depending on which of the current generations you are.]

The citizens asked the new American government for relief because of the "danger of receiving counterfeit money and every evil attending spies, Lurking Villains & cut throats & murderers" because "Tories and suspected persons frequently resort to houses of said absentees and (hold) nightly and private meetings there."



A sketch of Lot 12, Range 2, by Harlan Noyes in his 2004 book,
"Where Settlers' Feet Have Trod."

All of this evidently took place in the house that Samuel Smith built, listed above as John Stinson's house. A notation in Dunbarton genealogy records says that John Stinson "owned and resided on Lot 12, 2nd Range. He and his son went over to the enemy in the Revolutionary war and the farm was confiscated. This was later the Straw Farm."



A view of the house courtesy of Google Earth.

http://4.bp.blogspot.com/-4Wayt0e5K2E/ULXSZ_gpQUI/AAAAAAAIE/NMrHK6-CAB8/s1600/sam%2Bsmith%2Bhouse%2Bdunbarton.png

Another notation reads, "The farm that John Stinson and his son John owned in this town was the farm in the westerly part of the town on the road leading from the Center to East Weare and known for years as the Aaron C. Barnard farm, later owned and occupied by Charles Gourley. This was the farm that was confiscated by the Colonists during the Revolution as was that of his brother Samuel's on the North."

And yet another reads, "the dies used in making the counterfeit money that circulated during the Revolutionary War, were found in the stone wall on this so called 'Barnard Farm.'"

Alice Hadley, in her book, writes that "Stinson was one of the noted Tories of Dunbarton who caused much trouble. Counterfeit money was made on this farm and the dies found later where they had been concealed in a stone wall. The farm was confiscated."

(Norma Smith said that she was shown the house where Samuel Smith lived in Dunbarton and was told that "after it was sold a number of times, they found in the basement of the house counterfeiting equipment and between that house and the next house there was an underground tunnel.") <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

FLIGHT TO CANADA

By 1783, the war was over and the British were scrambling to relocate the thousands of loyalists who had fled for protection behind their lines. King George promised to give land in Canada to any American loyalist who wanted it. Many loyalists had gathered on Long Island awaiting evacuation.

One John Stinson, according to Wilbur Siebert, "went to St. John in May, 1783, and became a grantee of the town, although he spent a year at Maugerville and lived later in Lincoln, Sunbury County."

We don't have the evidence on which Mr. Siebert based this claim, but he is most likely referring to the son of Samuel Stinson. The reference to May could mean that this John Stinson traveled in the Spring Fleet of 1783, an armada of ships that brought thousands of loyalist refugees from Long Island to what was then Nova Scotia.

Historian W. Stewart Wallace described the fleet's arrival in his 1914 book, "A Chronicle of the Great Migration."

On April 26, 1783, the first or 'spring' fleet set sail. It had on board no less than seven thousand persons, men, women, children, and servants. Half of these went to the mouth of the river St John, and about half to Port Roseway, at the south-west end of the Nova Scotian peninsula.

The voyage was fair, and the ships arrived at their destinations without mishap. But at St John at least, the colonists found that almost no preparations had been made to receive them. They were disembarked on a wild and primeval shore, where they had to clear away the brushwood before they could pitch their tents or build their shanties.

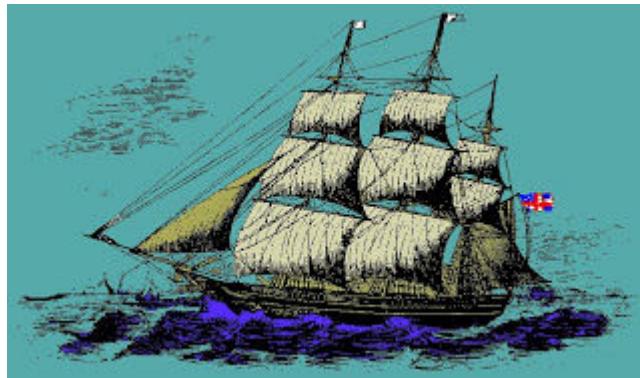
The prospect must have been disheartening. "Nothing but wilderness before our eyes, the women and children did not refrain from tears," wrote one of the exiles; and the grandmother of Sir Leonard Tilley used to tell her descendants, "I climbed to the top of Chipman's Hill and watched the sails disappearing in the distance, and such a feeling of loneliness came over me that, although I had not shed a tear through all the war, I sat down on the damp moss with my baby in my lap and cried."

Papers were circulated among loyalist refugees in Long Island seeking to estimate the number who wanted to be transported to Canada. One of these documents includes two Smiths from New Hampshire, one immediately after the other, suggesting that they were related. An Andrew is listed as a farmer from New Hampshire and a Thomas is listed as a mariner. On the document, Thomas Smith indicated that he would travel to Canada in a private vessel.

We have no way of knowing whether these were two of our Smith brothers, but David Bell's book, "Early Loyalists - St. John," lists an Andrew Smith, farmer, from New

Hampshire, arriving on the British transport vessel Two Sisters without wife, children or servant.

B. Wood-Holt's 1990 book, "The King's Loyal Americans" also records that "Smith, Andw, of New Hampshire, farmer, disembarked River Saint John from ship Two Sisters."



This is a sloop, similar to what the Two Sisters would have looked like.

The Two Sisters was part of a convoy of 14 vessels, known as "the Second Spring Fleet," that brought about two thousand people to Canada's St. John River. Two of the ships, the Union and the Two Sisters, sailed direct from Long Island's Huntington Harbor, which had been headquarters of the British Navy since the Battle of Long Island at the start of the war. Conditions on the ships were extremely crowded, as recorded by Sarah Frost, a pregnant woman aboard the Two Sisters who kept a diary of the voyage.

On May 25, 1783, she wrote:

I left Lloyd's Neck with my family and went on board the Two Sisters, commanded by Capt Brown, for a voyage to Nova Scotia with the rest of the Loyalist sufferers. This evening the captain drank tea with us. He appears to be a very clever gentleman. We expect to sail as soon as the wind shall favor. We have very fair accommodation in the cabin, although it contains six families, besides our own. There are two hundred and fifty passengers on board.

The ship didn't get underway until June, lying for much of the intervening time off of lower Manhattan.

On June 9, 1783, she wrote:

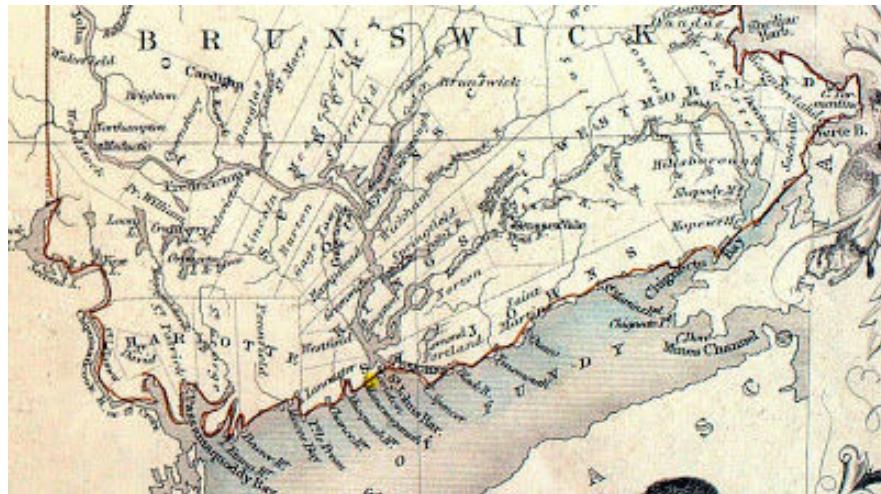
Our women, with their children, all came on board today and there is a great confusion in the cabin. We bear with it pretty well through the day, but as it grows toward night, one child cries in one place and one in another, whilst we are getting them to bed. I think sometimes I shall be crazy. There are so many of them. I stay on deck tonight till nigh eleven o'clock, and now I think I will go down and retire for the night if I can find a place to sleep.

Still, the fleet idled off of Staten Island and didn't really get on its way until June 16. They reached the St. John River twelve days later and finally disembarked near Fort

Howe on Monday, June 30. There was nothing there except the fort and two log cabins.

"It is, I think, the roughest land I ever saw," Mrs. Frost wrote after a visit ashore on Sunday. "We are all ordered to land to-morrow, and not a shelter to go under."

You can read more about the evacuation of loyalists to New Brunswick, (this web site is gone). The last British forces in the colonies, meanwhile, left New York and Brooklyn on November 25, 1783.



Detail from an 18th century map of New Brunswick.

There are many garbled stories about the Smith brothers' arrival in Canada. One claims that they swam part of the way, another that they were imprisoned and escaped with the help of a girl. According to the strongest family tradition, Thomas and Andrew came by sea but Samuel came by land.

The most authoritative version of these tales was recorded by Nancy Melary in her book on the descendants of the youngest Smith brother, Samuel.

Family tradition holds Samuel Smith was serving in a British Army Group in the interior of the New York Colony (now New York State) where most of the troops from the General down to the last Private were killed, wounded, or taken prisoner. Samuel was imprisoned, although it is not known for how long, or where he was held. He was able to escape, aided by the girl who brought his meals, using a key she had hidden in the food. It is said Samuel escaped with two others, and was pursued by Patriot Soldiers. One of the prisoners was captured, but the other two escaped, traveling overland on foot to Canada and freedom.

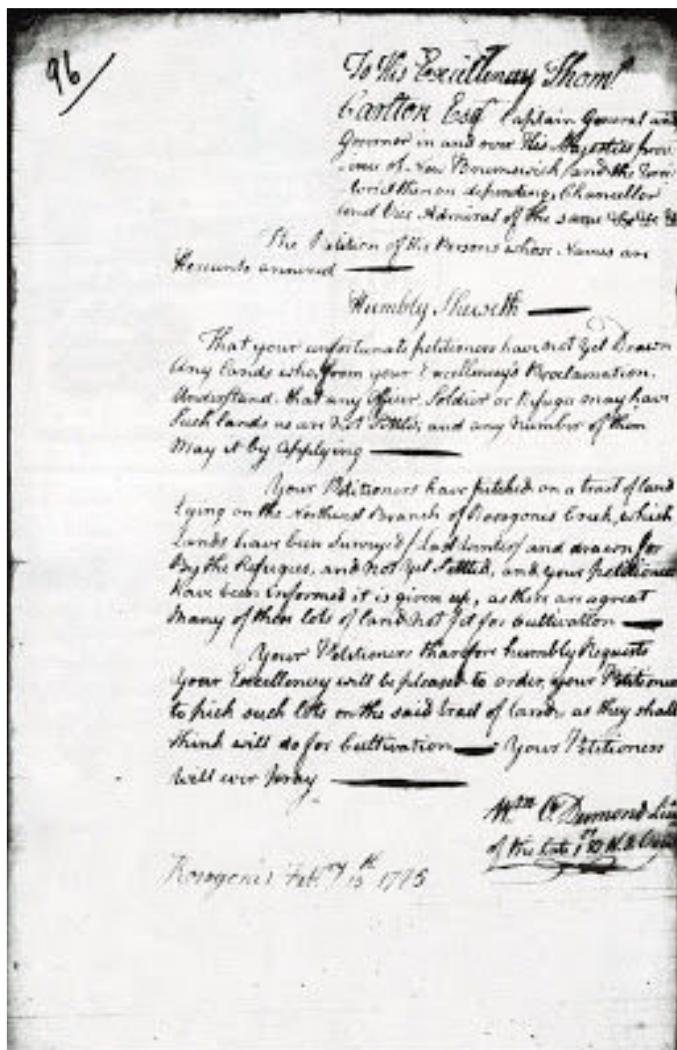
We lose track of Elizabeth's daughter, Mary. [Abigail having married Robert McCauley was not with them.] William, the presumed older son who supported the Revolution and remained in Dunbarton, is mentioned in Caleb Stark's 1860 history of the town.

<http://smith-history.blogspot.com>

"William Smith occupied land in the valley, nearly a mile southeast of the meeting house. His children, Archibald and Sarah, are still living."

Esther Clark Wright's "Loyalists of New Brunswick" lists Andrew Smith, without place of origin or mention of military service, first settling at Beaver Harbor, Charlotte County, and later at Rusagonis.

On February 15, 1785 Andrew, Thomas, Samuel Smith and John Stinson (spelled Stinsson) appear on a petition with nine other refugees asking Thomas Carlton, Captain General and Governor of New Brunswick, for grants of unsettled land on the northwest branch of Rusagonis Creek in Sunbury County.



The petition was filed by Lieut. William Dumond, late of the 1st Battalion New Jersey Volunteers. It asked Thomas Carlton, Captain General and Governor of New Brunswick, for grants of unsettled land on the northwest branch of Rusagonis Creek in Sunbury

County, south of the York County town of Fredericton.

Names	Men	Women	Children
Alex O'Donnell and wife	1	—	—
Thom Phillips	1	1	3
Mathew Phillips	1	1	3
Lapham Phillips	1	—	—
Matthew Phillips Jun	1	—	—
James Richardson	1	1	—
Thom Smith	1	—	—
Andrew Smith	1	—	—
Samuel Smith	1	—	—
John Stanpon	1	—	—
Total	10	3	10

This is the back of the document and below a transcription of the petition:
New Brunswick Land Grant Petitions

Lieut. William Dumond et al.
To His Excellency Thoms
Carlton Esqr Captain General and
Governor in and over His Majesties prov
ince of New Brunswick and the Terri
tories thereon depending, Chancellor
And Vice Admiral of the same &c &c &c

The Petition of the Persons whose Names are Hereunto annexed

Humbly Sheweth

That your unfortunate petitioners have not Yet Drawn Any lands who, from your

Excellency's Proclamation, Understand, that any Officer, Soldier, or Refugee may have Such lands as are Not Sittled ; and any Number of them May it by Applying

Your Petitioners have pitched on a tract of land Lying on the northwest Branch of Rosogonis Creek, which Lands have been Surveyed (Last Winter) and drawn for By the Refugees, and Not Yet Settled, and your petitioners have been informed it is given up, as there are a great Many of these lots of land Not fit for Cultivation

Your Petitioners therefore humbly Requests Your Excellency will be pleased to order your Petitioners to pick such lots on the said tract of land as they shall Think will do for Cultivation, Your Petitioners will ever pray

Rosogonis Febry 15th 1785
Wm V. Dumond Lieut
of the late 1st B. N. J. Vols.

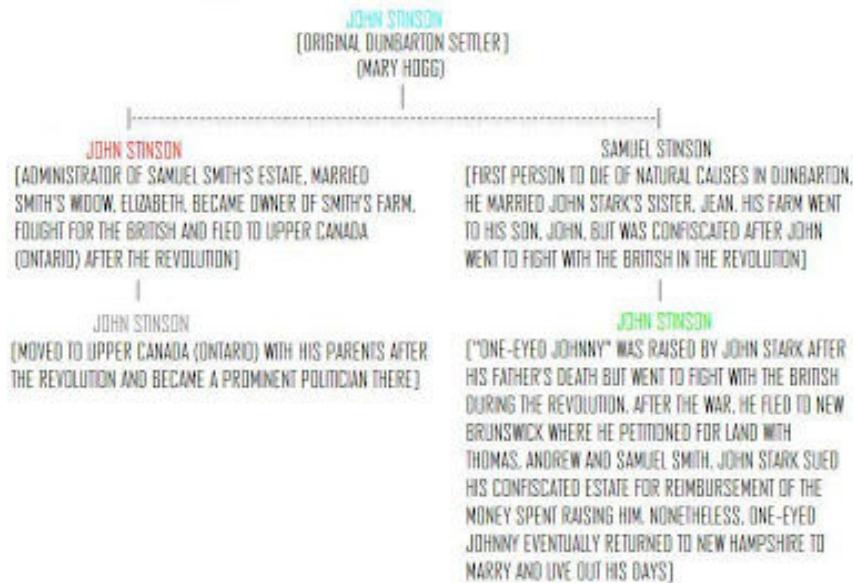
Wm Dumond Lieut late 1st Batn N,J,V,

Refugees

Thoms Phillips
Mathew Phillips
Zopphar Phillips
Mathew Phillips Jur
James Prichard
Thoms Smith
Andrew Smith
Samuel Smith
John Stinson

[Petition endorsed, "Read in Council 2d March 1785. May advertise noting the numbers of the Lots prayd for."] <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

The John Stinson on the petition is most likely the Smith brothers' step-cousin, the son of Samuel Stinson. <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>



Apologies for the confusion created by the various John Stinsons. Please refer to the chart of John Stinsons above.

This John Stinson (Andrew Smith's step-cousin and son of Samuel Stinson) was raised by [Gen.] John Stark after Samuel Stinson died. He was blind in one eye and, according to Caleb Stark's "History of Dunbarton," was known as "one-eyed Johnny." An interesting side story to this John Stinson is provided here

https://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/glc0141242?back=/mweb/search%3Fneedle%3DLoyalists%2526fields%3D_t301001400

Dunbarton town records show that on March 5, 1789, "Mr. John Stinson of New Brunswick in the Province of Linkoun, was married to Mrs. Nancy Stinson of Dunbarton in the State of New Hampshire."

The couple settled in New Hampshire and later genealogies identify this John Stinson as Samuel Stinson's son. The "Province of Linkoun" mentioned is most likely Lincoln Parish in New Brunswick's Sunbury County, putting him in the same neighborhood as the Smith brothers.

This and the appearance of Holland as a name among descendants of Thomas, Andrew and Samuel Smith [and Robert & Abigail McCauley's children] - including one of Samuel Smith's sons who was named Andrew Holland Smith - also supports the thesis that these Smiths are the sons of Dunbarton's Samuel and Elizabeth Smith and became involved in the Stephen Holland saga. <http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

The August 1785 petition suggests that Andrew, Thomas and Samuel Smith were under the charge of Lieutenant Dumond from the 1st Battalion of New Jersey Volunteers.



This is the uniform of a loyalist provincial soldier.

The following account is from a "A History of the 1st Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers." The Volunteers were removed from Paulus Hook in October of 1782, moving first to New York City, then Brooklyn and finally Newtown, Long Island, where they would finish the war alongside most of the other Provincial regiments then in garrison. Numerous leaves were granted for soldiers to return home and bring in their families.

Lt. Col. DeLANCEY led a first contingent of officers and men to Nova Scotia in June of 1783, where they would search for suitable lands to settle the remainder of the battalion. The 3rd of September witnessed the mustering out of all those who wished to remain behind in New York, either permanently or temporarily. The others then set sail for "the River Saint John" Nova Scotia, which in two years time would be the new Province of New Brunswick, in modern Canada.

Here the officers, soldiers and their families received free grants of land for their service, as well as provisions for the next three years. Laws passed by the new state governments, New Jersey included, precluded their returning home, although several rank and file of little note did so without much fuss. The 1st Battalion, New Jersey Volunteers would pass into history on 10 October 1783, the official date of their disbandment, having served over seven years in the British service.
The entire history can be read here

<http://www.royalprovincial.com/military/rhist/njv/1njvhist.htm>

According to a history of the evacuation, "Four hundred and seventy-one heads of families were divided into sixteen companies, each having a captain and two lieutenants to preserve order, to distribute provisions, and to apportion lands."

Presumably, Lt. Dumond was one of the lieutenants in charge of the company to which the Smith brothers and their Stinson cousin were assigned.

<http://smith-/history.blogspot.com>

While the petition suggests that Andrew, Thomas and Samuel Smith were civilian refugees rather than soldiers, there is evidence that they did fight on behalf of the British.

According to William G. Stinson's book on the Stinson family, John Stinson (Elizabeth's husband) served in several regiments of the Royal Army, ending the war as a Captain in the King's Rangers (commanded by Robert Rogers, the famed leader of Rogers' Rangers during the French and Indian War). He was taken prisoner in March 1781 when the ship he was traveling on to New York from Penobscot, Maine, was captured near Newburyport, Massachusetts.

A 1917 edition of the New York Historical Society Quarterly has a reference to him that reads:

John Stinson, a Tory absentee who had formerly resided at Derry and later at Dunbarton, confessed to one of the crew of the schooner Industry that he had been concerned with Holland.

Stinson was jailed in Boston and eventually released on parole, but a Robert Smith who saw him in Boston reported that Stinson had repeatedly been seen "passing between New York and Dunbarton" and so Stinson was jailed again. He was transferred from place to place and was finally released in Rutland, Vermont in exchange for a "Capt. Simeon Smyth," who was being held in Canada.

He eventually made his way to Prince Edward County, Upper Canada (now Ontario), where he was granted several tracts of land totaling thousands of acres in Hallowell Township. Elizabeth and their son John Jr. followed him there. John Jr. went on to become a prominent politician, elected twice to the Parliament of Upper Canada. You can read about him https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Stinson

According to William G. Stinson's book, John Stinson (Thomas, Andrew and Samuel [& Abigail's] Smith's stepfather) died on July 26, 1813 at his homestead in Hallowell Township and is buried in the Stinson cemetery there. Elizabeth is also buried there. Her gravestone reads, "died August 16, 1796, age 67y 1m 7d. Wife of John Stinson."

Andrew and Thomas Smith remained in Rusagonis, New Brunswick, while Samuel Smith eventually moved to nearby Geary.

The following account of Samuel Smith's arrival in New Brunswick by way of Niagara, New York, is included on John Wood's wonderful blog
<https://johnwood1946.wordpress.com/?s=Additions+and+Corrections+to+Monographs+on+the+Place-Nomenclature>] about New Brunswick history.

I came across the following while researching for another blog post. [I found it here https://archive.org/details/lpd_6248470_000/page/n23 TW] It is from "Additions and Corrections to Monographs on the Place-Nomenclature, Cartography, Historic Sites, Boundaries and Settlement-Origins of the Province of New Brunswick", 1906, by W.F.

Ganong, which is not in copyright:

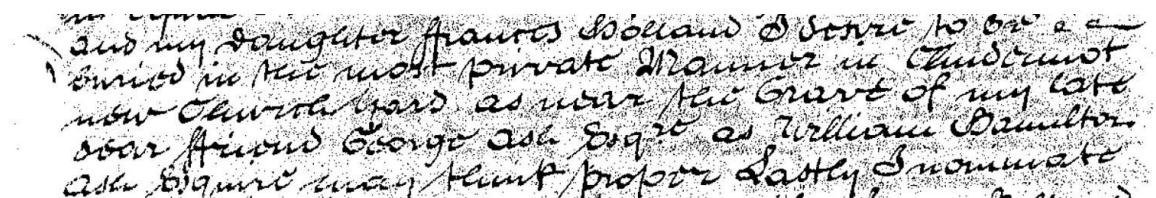
"Geary – I have at length been able to determine the origin of this name. The earliest use of the word I have found is in the Land Memorials of 1811, where it is called New Gary, though under 1807 it appears to be mentioned as a 'new settlement back of French Lake'. Mr. Thos. E. Smith, of Geary, tells me the name was suggested by his grandmother, his grandfather, Samuel Smith, being the first settler there. They came to New Brunswick from the United States as Loyalists, 2nd remained for a time at Niagara, then locally pronounced 'Niagary'. Later they came to New Brunswick, and in settling here gave the name New Niagary to the new settlement, which name became changed to New Gary, and finally the New was dropped, and it became Gary or Geary. The same explanation has been given me by Mr. Leslie Carr, of French Lake. This tradition is finely confirmed by a mention of the settlement I have found in the Royal Gazette for Apr. 14, 1818, which calls it New Niagara, and I have no question the explanation is correct. It appears as Geary in 1818 in a MS. Journal of C. Campbell."

These are interesting details, but the finding is not new. A web page from the Archives in Fredericton at states that Geary is:

"Located 9.27 km S of Oromocto: Burton Parish: Sunbury County: settled in 1810 by Carrs and Smiths from Rhode Island and Niagara in Upper Canada (Ontario), who named the settlement New Niagara, pronounced "Ni-a-ga-ree" from which the name Geary evolved: PO Geary 1852-1959: in 1866 Geary was a farming community with approximately 40 resident families, including 6 Boone, 13 Carr and 9 Smith families: in 1871 Geary and the surrounding district had a population of 200: in 1898 Geary had 1 post office and a population of 100: included Woodside".

The same explanation as to how Geary got its name can be found [here](#) [no longer exists]. This site was compiled by school children who did a fine job of listing early references to both New Niagara and Geary.

Stephen Holland, meanwhile, returned to Ireland, where he died some time after January 3, 1801, the date of his will.



And my daughter Francis Holland & son to be buried in the most private manner in the churchyard near the grave of my late dear friend George Ash Esquire as William Hamilton Ash Esquire may think proper.

The will was registered in Coolofinny, Londonderry County, on August 6, 1803. In it, Holland states that he is a Captain on half pay in the Prince of Wales regiment. He asked that he be buried "in the most private manner," "near the grave of my dear late friend, George Ash Esquire, as William Hamilton Ash Esquire may think proper."

That George Ash was possibly, or presumably, the George Ash born in 1712, who died in

1796 and was the owner of the Ash family estate, Ashbrook, which he left to his nephew William Hamilton Ash. This George Ash had an uncle named Stephen Ash, who took the name Holland from his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Holland.

According to one account, this elder Stephen Holland had three illegitimate children (including twins by one of his employer's maids), worked as a tanner, married and had seven more children - four sons and three daughters - before getting mired in debt at which point he abandoned his wife and family, went to London and then joined the army. He died while on campaign in 1712 at the age of 37.

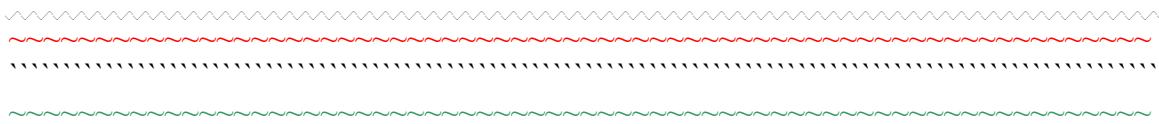
If all of that is true, then Stephen Holland, the Tory counterfeiter, may have been one of this Stephen Holland's descendants and therefore George Ash's cousin. Stephen Holland's will suggests that he and George Ash may be buried in the cemetery of Glendermott Parish church at Altnagelvin, just east of Londonderry, near Ashbrook.

New Brunswick, Canada, was populated by three waves of English-speaking immigrants – initially British subjects displacing the French during the French and Indian War, then the loyalists, and finally Irish escaping the infamous potato famine of the early 1800s. The area is still a big potato producer today.

Though the Smiths arrived with the loyalists, they eventually intermarried with families that had come with the earlier British wave that displaced the French.

To continue reading Craig's line through Andrew go here

<http://smith-history.blogspot.com/2007/08/where-did-we-come-from.html>



This is where Craig's research continues with his branch and mine continues with Nabby Abigail Smith, adopted daughter of Gen. John Stark. I go back in time to Elizabeth's family and show my theory for her Holland and Ashe ties. I will show the complicated reason I think Abigail is a daughter of Samuel Smith and Elizabeth Holland Smith Stinson. I may at times overlap Craig's research but I don't intend to repeat what has already been published unless I have something new to add. Apparently, Craig liked my theory on the Ashe/Hollands because he cited it as coming from "another researcher". Me!! A real honest to goodness researcher! Genealogy is always a work in progress. This family is no different. I'm also going to include trivia I've found along the way that might not concern Samuel, Elizabeth, or Abigail but it pertains to the family. I still don't know why Elizabeth and Stephen Holland left Ireland.

Generation 8

Samuel Smith and Elizabeth Holland

William G. Stinson's book says "died August 16, 1796, age 67y 1m 7d. Wife of John Stinson." So that would make Elizabeth's birth year 1729.

Abigail was born about 1752 or 3 in Londonderry, Rockingham County, New Hampshire. Abigail Nabby Neaby Smith's mother was Elizabeth Holland. Elizabeth married Samuel Smith who drowned in 1762 in Amoskeag Falls, Manchester, New Hampshire while logging. Samuel Smith's parents are unknown at this time but since Samuel and Elizabeth named a son Samuel III it stands to reason Abigail's grandfather was also a Samuel Smith. I've discovered a Samuel Smith who married Abigail Emerson and had a son Samuel b. 1 May 1696 in Haverhill, Massachusetts who married Hannah Page. This could very well be Abigail's grandfather, grandmother, great grandmother, and great grandfather. Someone following me can investigate Samuel's parents. I might not live long enough.

The Starks owned the saw mill in Dunbarton. Samuel Smith would likely be working with/for them since they all lived there and everyone was related to everyone else. When Samuel got killed logging it makes sense that Gen. Stark would take one of Samuel's children to raise.



A life of General John Stark of New Hampshire by Howard parker Moore

THE STARKS AT AMOSKEAG FALLS, DERRYFIELD

Ancient records speak of the locality as "Tyng's Township", a Massachusetts title, though "Harrytown" was a local name. Londoner-ry authorities reserved 200 acres at the falls for taking and curing of fish. Just north of this area was the Archibald Stark purchase, "Col. Dudley's farm", a previous name. There is no definite clue to when Archibald Stark began his homestead buildings, but as he was burned out in 1736 it has been assumed, probably correctly, that his house at the Falls dates from that year. In any case he would have had to set to work early, hewing his frame, and it still stands as he put it together with the help of his neighbors, choosing the best trees, drawing them down with a pair of oxen. The boards for the roof, siding and floors would have come from a mill. Potter has one built in the 1735-1737 period, on "Cohas brook, a little east of the mill now owned by James Harvey, the first mill in the present limits of Manchester". As he was a "Joiner" (though sometimes of the finer skill, cabinetmaker) it is unlikely that the wide white pine boards of the front rooms of the house, in their wainscot and panelled perfection, were put in until some-time after the new habitation was occupied. By that time Stark would have been able to dam the brook, outlet of his own pond (always called "Dorr's pond") and with crude but workable gear equip his own saw mill. After the huge pines yielded their wide boards, almost free from knots, the lumber was air dried in the sun, carefully piled against the day he could use them. More than two hundred years have elapsed and his work still commands admiration. The mill was used for many years, some of the foundation stones showing, until recent years, where the wheel, probably over-shot, turned in its deep pit. The boys, William, Samuel and John, were not too small to help around. In due time John Stark learned to be a sawyer. After his father's death he built the Dunbarton mill and still later had one, using Merrimack water, through a sluice or rough canal, near his father's old home. Visualized must be the hardships, the tiring labor, the delays and disappointments that Archibald and Eleanor Stark suffered in that primitive time, in erecting not only their shelter but in clearing, plowing, harrowing, planting, cultivating and harvesting the crops and vegetables needed to sustain their

Archibald and Eleanor Stark were Gen. John Stark's parents. There is other information here: History of the town of Dunbarton, Merrimack County, New-Hampshire, from the grant by Mason's assigns, in 1751, to the year 1860
by Stark, Caleb, 1804-1864

<https://archive.org/details/historyoftownofd00strialala/page/62>

Gen. John and Molly Page Stark took in various relatives when they needed a place to live. Abigail probably went to live with the Starks soon after her father died in 1762. Her mother, Elizabeth Holland Smith, remarried in 1763 to John Stinson. Elizabeth Holland Smith Stinson would have been related to Gen. Stark by marriage and Abigail could be the niece and adopted daughter of Gen. John Stark as she claimed. There are so many subplots in this family I could write a story about each person!

From Caleb Stark's book:

Of Capt. Page's daughters, the eldest, Elizabeth, was the wife of Gen. Stark, and Mary, the youngest, the wife of James Russell, of Bow. A stone, near Gen. Stark's monument at Manchester, is thus inscribed: "In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Stark, who died June 29, 1814, in the 77th year of her age."

History of the town of Dunbarton, Merrimack County, New-Hampshire, from the grant by Mason's assigns, in 1751, to the year 1860 by Stark, Caleb, 1804-1864

<https://archive.org/details/historyoftownfd00stariala/page/184>

The Starks raised "One Eyed Johnny" the son of Gen. Stark's sister Jean/Jane Stark Stinson McColly. He fought for the Loyalists and Gen. Stark later billed his estate for keeping him. "One Eyed Johnny" eventually returned to the U.S.

Gilder Lehrman Collection #: GLC01412.42 Author/Creator: [Stark, John \(1728-1822\)](#)
Place Written: Dunbarton, New Hampshire Type: [Document signed](#) Date: 19 May 1781
Pagination: 2 p. : docket ; 16 x 18.5 cm.

Stark, John (1728-1822) [Charges to the confiscated estate of John Stinson, Jr.]
Summary of Content: Countersigned by Jeremiah Page, Justice of the Peace of Dunbarton, New Hampshire, on verso. Bill written by Brigadier General Stark of New Hampshire. A conspicuous war hero, Stark served gallantly at Bunker Hill, Trenton, and Bennington and commanded the Northern Department twice during the Revolution. The bill was sent to the agents for the estate of Stark's Loyalist nephew, John Stinson, Jr., whose estate was confiscated by the Americans. Stark raised and educated Stinson and took him to Cambridge, Massachusetts at the beginning of the Revolution and when the fighting moved to New York, Stinson went over to the British (two other of Stark's nephews went over to the British as well). Both were originally from Dunbarton, New Hampshire, which is inferred as the place the document was written. Includes charges for boarding and nursing (over 32 pounds) from the ages of one and a half to seven with interest (over 39 pounds). Total is over 73 pounds. Note at bottom of the page is crossed out. Says "To Messrs Herriman, Page, & Hogg, Esqrs Agents or the disposal of Confiscated Lands." Hogg was Stinson's wife's maiden name and Page was the name of the Justice of the Peace. Examined and sworn before Jeremiah Page, Justice of the Peace. Stark's anger and betrayal is expressed through this bill, which charges for something

given in love because of shifting political loyalties.

https://www.gilderlehrman.org/collection/glc0141242?back=/mweb/search%3Fneedle%3DLoyalists%2526fields%3D_t301001400

People: [Stark, John, 1728-1822](#)

[Page, Jeremiah, fl. 1771-1781](#)

[Stinson, John, fl. 1771-1781](#)

Historical Era: American Revolution, 1763-1783

Subjects: LoyalistFinanceLawGovernment and CivicsRevolutionary WarLand

Transaction

Sub Era: The War for Independence

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FRANCE

The upheavals, beginning in social disorders and anti-monarchical agitation, were discussed, in the limited knowledge obtainable, in the smaller places of New Hampshire as well as the sea ports where the sailing vessels brought the news. Gen. Stark was chiefly interested in avoiding European entanglements. Things went on at Derryfield quietly, the convulsions were far away, nothing at home was affected. But when the time came and a possible conflict with France loomed, Washington was brought out of his retirement and made commander-in-chief once more. Generals were selected to command in a perplexing situation, Hamilton appointed and Knox resigning. Gen. Stark's name was not prominent owing to his age and physical condition. Washington himself was growing older fast, not realizing that he had only a year to live. But the tension relaxed and there were no land hostilities.

Stark's affiliations in national politics were with Jefferson and his party, opposed to the Federalists with Hamilton their chief exponent. In 1801 Jefferson began his first term, Madison his Secretary of State. Langdon declined the post of Secretary of the Navy. Those passing through Derryfield were glad to discuss with the old General political gossip, and debate the views of the leaders of the young republic, in the throes of constitutional changes, to solidify the powers of the nation versus those of the states. The tedious journeys of men like Daniel Webster, broken by overnight stays at the near-by tavern, afforded Stark reliable information only occasionally, sometimes conflicting with the strictly partisan weekly newspapers of Concord, Portsmouth, Salem and Boston.

GENERAL STARK'S LAND

In 1772 he deeded to John Ray (traditionally "brought up from a boy") a part of the home farm, the only family transfer for years to come. "Johnny Ray" had married "Mary Russell", presumably sister of James of Bow. In 1801 the General sold to John Stark the "northerly part of the farm I now live on", reserving 200 acres off the south side "which I have willed to my grandson, John Stark which now lives with me". In 1806 he deeded this lot to the young man not waiting for the will. The original Stark farm now comprises the finest residential portion of the city of Manchester. Even in 1904 it was estimated to be worth \$3,500,000. (Roland Rowell "General John Stark's Home farm", Manchester Historic Assoc.) In 1765 the General was taxed only \$6.00 on the whole of it.

GENERAL STARK'S EARLY WILLS



In 1805 one superseded one of 1801. A yellowed paper of one page is preserved purporting to be a copy of a will "which was burned by his wife". He was "gentleman", "of sound mind and perfect memory tho in the 77th year". "He provided for the remission of the payment of certain notes" of \$1200 from Caleb to him and another of John W. Stark of \$100, his grandson, while to "John Stark, Junior" he gave notes due from others, &c. of value \$1200. There the paper ends. Whether he ever made another is not known.

FAMILY AFFAIRS

Anna, the General's oldest sister, 2nd wife of William Gamble, was burned to death in her home on the night of Jan. 28th, 1805, her gold ring being retrieved from the ashes, to be now seen in the Manchester Historic Association. At 16 the General's grand-daughter, Betsey, married Samuel P. Kidder, (1768-1822.) She died Aug. 13, 1865 leaving a daguerrotype, one of the few of the entire family. The Kidders lived in "the old Campbell house" for 95 years. Martha, daughter of Isabel Stark and Hugh Stirling of the Conway-Fryeburgh section was a favorite niece of the General, brought up by him but who married "against the general's wishes" (tradition) Nathan Whitaker. Brother Samuel's daughter, Fannie, was also a favorite niece and when she was 43 was in the general's household when he had his last illness and died. She told Stephen Stark (1832-1901) "all about the funeral" and indicated that her uncle "dispensed an elegant hospitality" but nothing more of her story is left for posterity.

THE FRIENDSHIP WITH REV. WILLIAM BENTLEY

Strongly individualistic like Stark this Unitarian minister of Salem, Mass., gives us valuable glimpses of the General. It seems that Bentley was "short and rotund", had some knowledge of 21 languages, wrote 2300 sermons, was an Oriental scholar and wrote weekly reviews for the Gazette and the Register, though never out of Massachusetts save his two short trips to see General Stark and once into Maine. His Diaries (three volumes, Essex Inst. 1905) show the first visit to Stark, May 26, 1805, with two companions, Richardson and Brown.

"I have always wished to obtain a portrait of my Hero, and being told that he would refuse the liberty of taking it at a former visit I asked his leave and told him what I had heard. He replied "I would not give a penny for it but if it can please a friend he shall have it".

Gen. John Stark 1728-1822 Molly Elizabeth Page Stark 1737-1814

I will show that Abigail "Neaby" or "Nabby" Smith McCauley, daughter of Samuel Smith and Elizabeth **Holland** Smith was the niece of The Revolutionary War Gen. John **Stark** as she claimed.

I've made a diagram for all this. It's very confusing. Look for it toward the end. Print it and tape it together to follow the twists and turns.

Samuel Smith and Elizabeth Holland Smith had Abigail Smith b. 1752/3, John Smith b. 1754, William Smith b. 1755, Andrew Holland Smith b. 1756, Mary Smith b. 1758, Thomas Holland Smith b. 1759, and Samuel Smith III b. 1761.

After Samuel Smith's death in 1762 Elizabeth married 2nd John **Stinson** in 1763 and had John **Stinson** b. 1764, Jean **Stinson** b. 1766 and Nancy **Stinson** b. 1768.

Elizabeth **Holland** Smith **Stinson**'s brother, Steven **Holland**, married her husband, John **Stinson**'s sister, Betsey Jane **Stinson**.

John **Stinson**'s brother, Archibald **Stinson**, married Sarah **Page**, daughter of Jeremiah **Page**, brother of Molly Elizabeth **Page Stark**, wife of Gen. John **Stark**

John **Stinson**'s brother, Archibald **Stinson**, married Sarah **Page**, daughter of Jeremiah **Page**, brother of Molly Elizabeth **Page Stark**, wife of Gen. John **Stark**

John **Stinson**'s brother, Samuel **Stinson**, married Jean/Jane **Stark**, sister of Gen. John **Stark**, and married 2nd James McColly

Mary **Stinson** married William **Stark**, brother of Gen. John **Stark**

Mary **Stinson**, Samuel **Stinson**, John **Stinson**, Betsy Jane Peggy **Stinson**, all children of John **Stinson** and Mary Hogg

John and Elizabeth Holland Smith **Stinson** were Loyalists and went to Canada after the Revolutionary War. Elizabeth's sons Thomas, Samuel, and Andrew went with them. William, a Patriot, stayed behind. Abigail was married to Robert McCauley, Mary is unknown. Elizabeth died in Hallowell Twp., Prince Edward County, Ontario in 1796, John died there in 1803.

Ancestry.com explains it this way

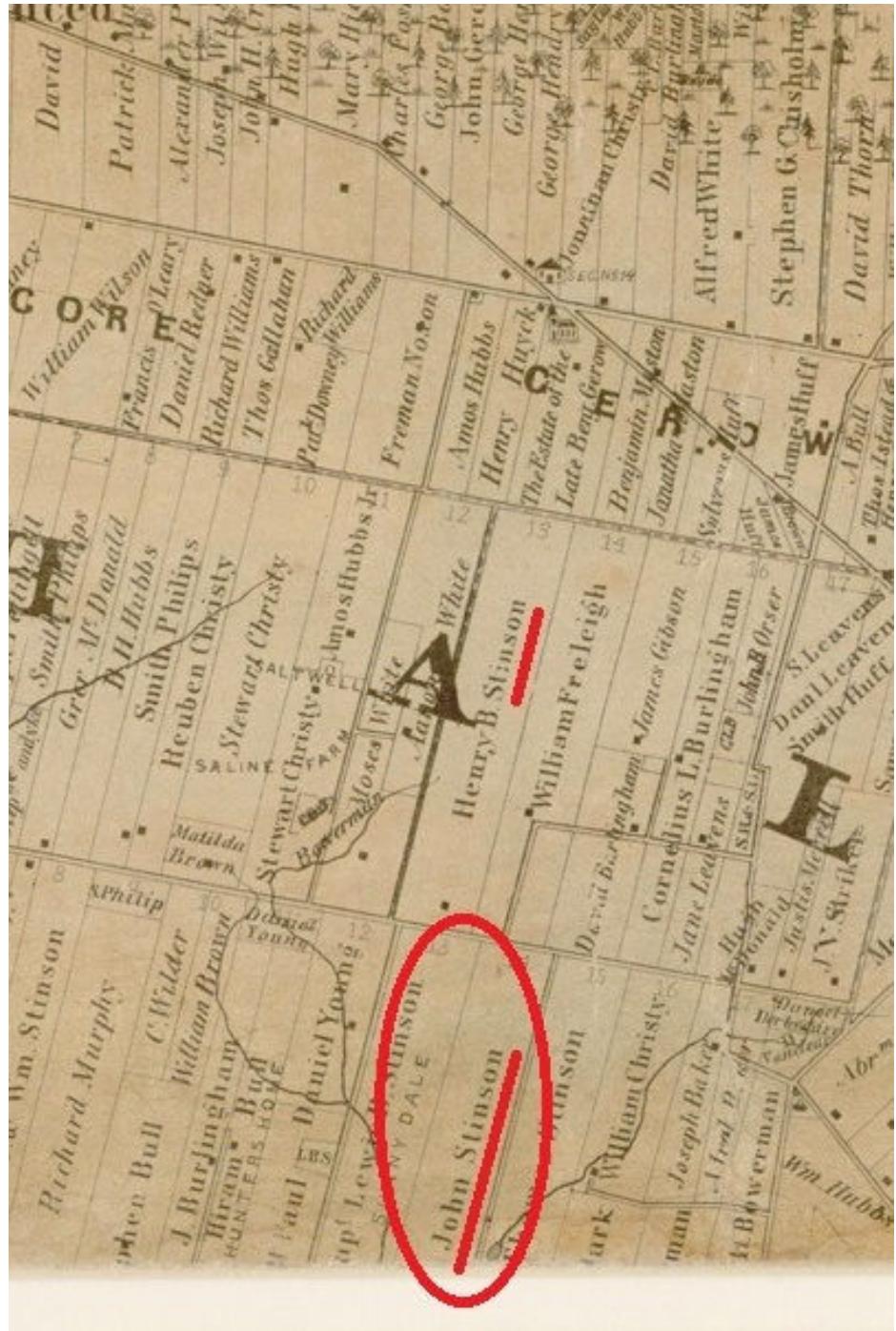
Gen. John Stark Relationship to Abigail Nabby Smith

Gen. John Stark (1728 - 1822)
brother-in-law of paternal 1st cousin of husband
Archibald Stark 9 (1687 - 1758)
Father of Gen. John Stark
Jean Jane Stark (1734 – Abt. 1760)
Daughter of Archibald Stark 9
Capt. James McColley/McCully/McCalley twin (1738 - 1791)
Husband of Jean Jane Stark
James McColley/McCully/McCalley (1709 - 1749)
Father of Capt. James McColley/McCully/McCalley twin
Daniel D. McCauley 9 (1680 -)
Father of James McColley/McCully/McCalley
Alexander McCauley 8 (1707 - 1788)
Son of Daniel D. McCauley 9
Robert McCauley 7 (1741 - 1826)
Son of Alexander McCauley 8
Abigail "Nabby" Neaby SMITH 7
You are the wife of Robert McCauley 7

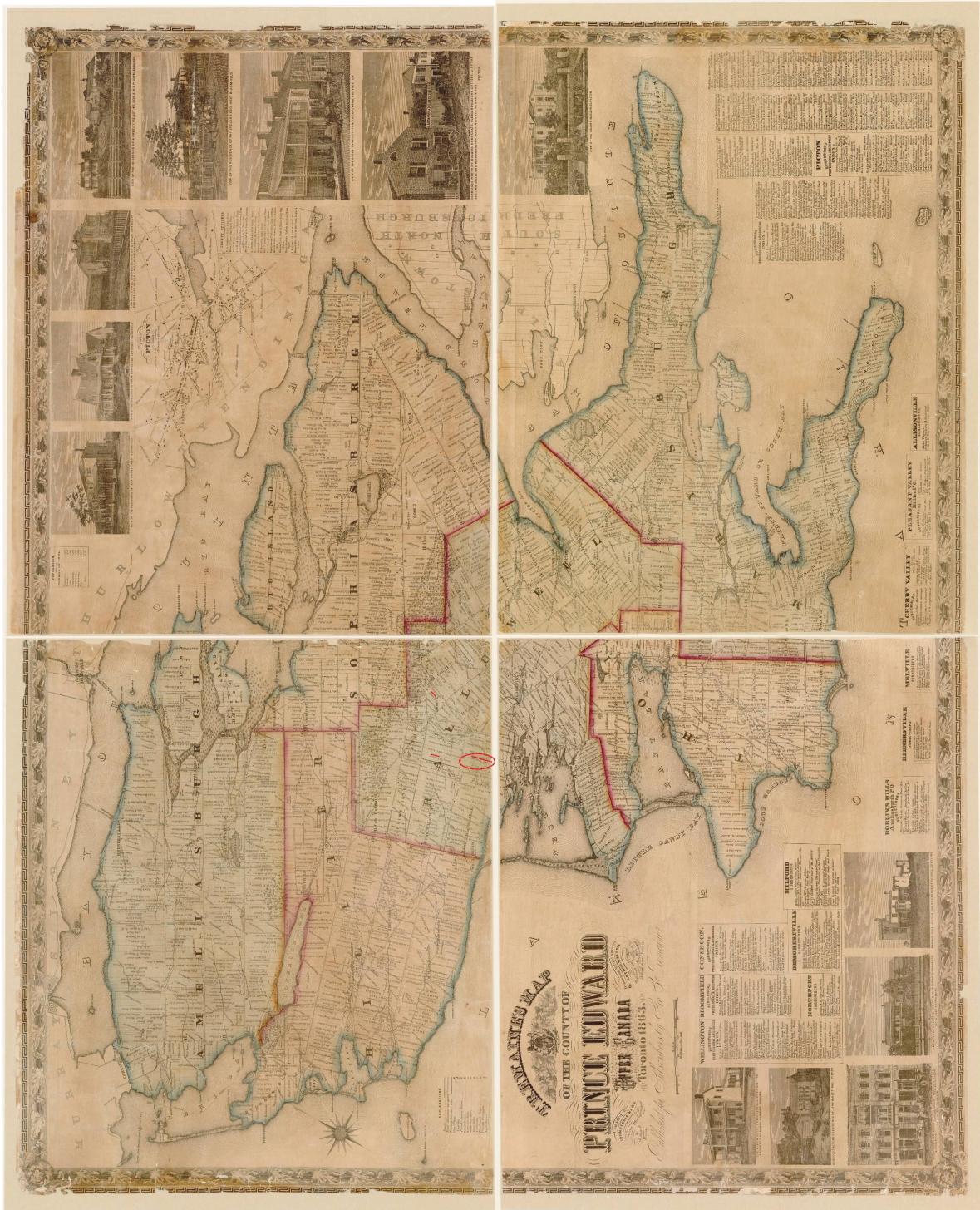
This makes the relationship through Gen. Stark's sister, Jean, who married Capt. James McColley. This relationship between James McColley and Abigail's husband, Robert McCauley, is still unknown to me. The McCauley genealogy book is a nightmare. It's apparent that two different James McCauleys have been combined in that book.

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and ambition and became a leading citizen, remaining such until the disturbances andunsettlements and the unfortunate alignments and family splits due to the strains of the pre-Revolutionary period. There two children were born while he was still a Ranger Captain and, later, the remaining six offspring the last one as the War opened.
Younger brother Archibald (1730-1819) also became a settler, about 1753 marrying Mary Anderson. Some of their 10 children remained in the town and vicinity, others becoming residents of Hopkinton, to which, later in life, the parents removed. Her grave date (1813) is on the stone, the other socket of the foundation remaining empty.
Sister Jean Stark, born about 1734, youngest of the Archibald-Eleanor brood, married Samuel Stinson, brother of the David who was killed when in company of John Stark the Indians surprised them trapping on Baker's River. After Samuel's death, "the first natural death in Dunbarton" (Robert Rogers' father having been shot in mistake for a bear) Jean found a new help-meet in James McColley (1767-1812) and her two children found a step-father. His fortunes included lengthy service in the war as caretaker of Gen. Stark's horses. Jean died young shortly after the moment her father mentioned her in his hasty will at Kingston. McColley consoled himself in Isabella Jameson in 1774 and had children. So for some years, as his own projects became greater around Derryfield, John Stark's family ties served somewhat to bind him with Dunbarton.

The James McColley who married Jean Stark is not the same James McCauley who married Isabella Jameson. I think the James 1767-1812 is the son of Jean Stark McColley. And as a side note, Robert McCauley, husband of Abigail "Nabby" Smith has ancestry from Antrim, Ireland.



John and Elizabeth's land in Hallowell Twp., Prince Edward County, Ontario. This is an 1863 map and they had been dead for 60 years already. This is probably John Jr.



1863 map still shows Stinson location. The 1833 map on the next page shows more land belonging to Capt. John Stinson. That must be Elizabeth's son, John Stinson. This should coordinate with the map Craig has in the blog.



The screenshot shows a search result for "Elizabeth Stinson". The main details are:

- Given Name(s): **Elizabeth**
- Surname: **Stinson**
- Maiden Name: (not provided)
- Age: **67**
- Sex: **F**
- ID: **189539**
- Born: (not provided)
- Died: **Aug 16, 1796**
- Notes: "Elizabeth is buried here."
- Monument (Sample): An illustration of a headstone with "RIP" on it.
- Cemetery: **Stinson, Hallowell**
- Section: **3**
- Row: **3**
- Plot: **7**
- Notes: "There are no other people on same stone or plot."
- Buttons: "Select person", "Return to Selection list", "Return to Search", "Print (future)"

Elizabeth is the only one at this web site.

Cemetery:
Stinson, Hallowell, ON, Canada

Section: **3** Row: **3** Plot: **7**

The Stinson Cemetery (which is no longer in use) is located in Hallowell township, on C1 L15, in Prince Edward County, ON, Canada.

This cemetery:

- was compiled by Stan Broadbridge
- has been abandoned

GPS Coordinates: Latitude: **N 43° 58' 22"** Longitude: **W 77° 16' 22"**
43.97277778 **-77.27277778**

Additional Info:

Stinson Cemetery: Referred to by some as the Slaven cemetery, it is located 2.5 miles west of Bloomfield along Highway 33. Capt. John Stinson had purchased land in 1808 for 100 pounds, on which the cemetery was located. The oldest stone is dated 1796.

This John Stinson must have been their son because John Sr. d. 1803.

Further information can be obtained from Quinte Branch - Ontario Genealogical Society

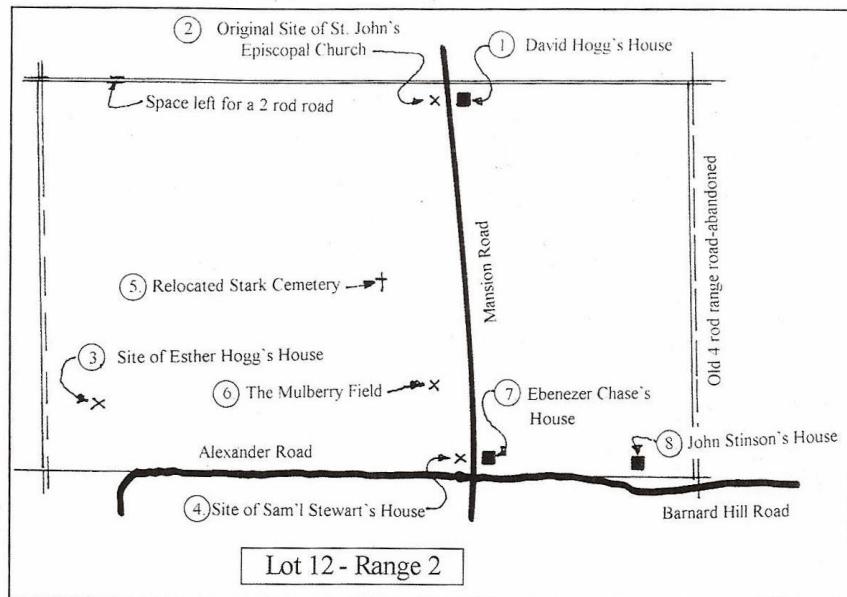
Quinte Genealogy Centre 7 Creswell Drive, Trenton, Ontario

Tel: (613) 394-3381 Ext. 3328
Email: quintebranch@ogs.on.ca
Mail: Box 153, Concession ON K0K 1T0 Canada

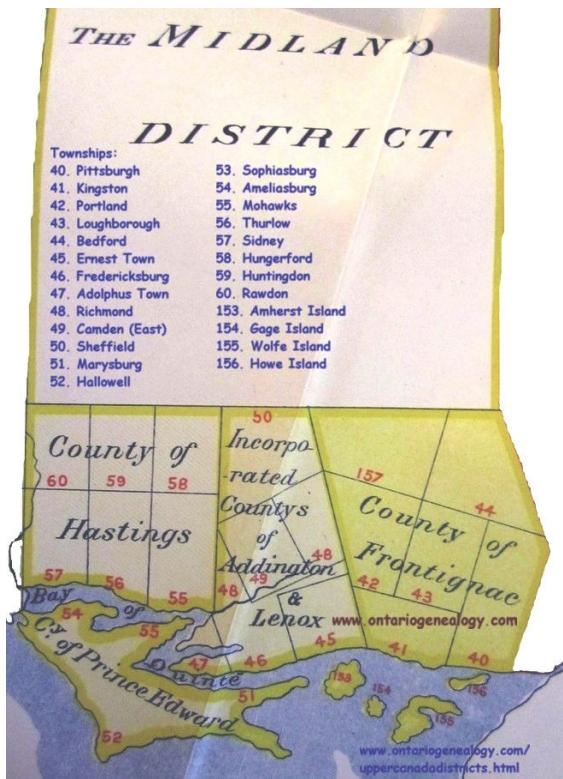
[Cemsearch -- In Search of our Roots](http://www.cemsearch.ca/burial/?action=selectionList&choiceBurialID=PEHL12%2129&SelectButton>Select+highlighted+person</p>
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[©2017 Toni Walker updated 3/2019](http://www.cemsearch.ca/burial/?action=selectionList&choiceBurialID=PEHL12%2129&SelectButton>Select+highlighted+person</p>
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The map of the cemetery and John Stinson's house is from Craig Smith's blog.



Map drawn by Harlan A. Noyes



Hollowell is # 52

This is Elizabeth Holland's family.



Ash, later Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook House

There is much, much more at the web site. <http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> permission granted to use parts of this web site Nick Kingsley nwkingsley1@gmail.com I might find more information about this family but for now, this is what I have. I want to get it “out there” for anyone else who’s looking for them. I may not have the right connections; that needs more work, but it’s more than I had when I started. Records this old can be sketchy or missing. Sometimes it’s a matter of the right place at the right time and naming patterns.

Generation 8

Elizabeth Holland 1729-1796 and Samuel Smith-d. 1762

Their story is written in these pages. My main reason for thinking Elizabeth and Stephen Holland are siblings is that they both came from Ireland to New Hampshire. Cousins of the opposite sex probably wouldn’t have done that but siblings would. As Craig showed in his blog, Stephen Holland was named guardian of Andrew Smith so there was probably some connection between the families. Holland as a middle name is common in my line. With little else found so far on either of their backgrounds the speculation that they were children of Richard fits nicely. But they might fit someone else just as well. Even Richard’s wife’s name is lost.

Generation 9

Richard Holland b. 1708 and unknown Willson

in Londonderry, Templemore Parish, Co. Londonderry, Ulster, N. Ireland son of Stephen Holland and Mary Edwards He was known as Stephen Ash/e Holland and his son, Richard, became Richard Holland, perhaps father of Stephen and Elizabeth

Richard, that married a daugh: of Mr. Willson; he had a daughter named Mary that died young, and Margaret and Stephen are now living [I think there should be an Elizabeth, also. There is always the issue of known children. Children get “lost”, combined with a sibling, die and have a second sibling named the same name, a second child by another wife is named a name already used or some other reason they are not “found”. TW]

I have found “on the internet”

Mary
Margaret
Stephen

And I think this is where Elizabeth fits, too. I haven’t found birth dates for any of them but if Richard was born 1708 and Elizabeth born 1729 according to her grave stone then she and Stephen Holland could fit nicely here.

<https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/1179.htm>
<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html>

Generation 10

Stephen Ash/e Holland (1675-1712) and Mary Edwards

Stephen Ash Holland (1675-1712) He was known as Stephen Ash/e Holland and his son, Richard, became Richard Holland, perhaps father of Stephen and Elizabeth.

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> He had 3 illegitimate children with his employer's maid (Mr. Samuel Leeson). Extract from "The Ash MSS, written in the year 1735, by Lieut. Colonel Thomas Ash", published by Henry Tyler (1890) Stephen, born 26 December 1675; when he came to years he was bound to Mr. Samuel Leeson, in Derry, to the tanner trade, and in his apprenticeship he got one of the maids with child; she bore him two illegitimate twins, and after his time was out he got a son the same way. Some years after he left Mr Leeson he set up for himself, and drove on the trade of tanning in Derry. In the year [??] he was married to Mary Edwards, the daughter of Edward Edwards, Esq, of Castlegore, in County Tyrone, the sister of Thomas Edwards, Esqr, and aunt to Hugh Edwards, Esq.; with her he got a considerable fortune. Soon after he was married he removed to a town named Liffey, in the liberty of Coleraine; kept a good tanyard there for some

years.

Notwithstanding the good fortune he got at his marriage, and his management, yet he failed by being in debt, and that considerably, so that he was obliged to leave his wife & children and went over to London; stayed there but for a short while, and then went to [??], where he got an ensign's commission in General Sank's Regt, and died at [??] in the year 1712. He has by his wife and upon his marriage was oblig'd to change his name from Ash to Holland, by his mother, that being her surname. The names of his children by his wife, Margaret Edwards, are :-

- William, dead;
- John, not married.
- Elisabeth:
- *Richard.
- Edward, dead;
- Sarah, not married.
- Elisabeth, married to Mr. John Thompson, a Dissenting minister, who lives in the parish of Macosky, near Coleraine. She has a son named Edward alive, and a daughter named Elisabeth, that died young.

Richard, that married a daugh: of Mr. Willson; he had a daughter named Mary that died young, and Margaret and Stephen are now living. [I think Elizabeth fits here. Sometimes people get "lost". TW]

James, his natural son, married Sarah M'Farland, and by her had 6 children; 4 of them are alive, James, Elisabeth, Sarah, and Margaret; they go by the name of Ash, for when James, their father was got, his father, Stephen, went by that name.

Mary, the natural daughter of Stephen, was married to George Bailie, who lives in the parish of Donaghady, and by him she had several children, all living.

<https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/967.htm> Lt. Col. Thomas ASHE

Extract from "Mackenzie's Memorials of the Siege of Derry"; Introduction by W. D. Killen, D.D. (1861)

The son of John Ash and Elizabeth Holland, Stephen Ash, was married to Mary Edwards, daughter of Edward Edwards, Esq., of Castlegore, and aunt to Hugh Edwards, Esq., the proprietor of a valuable estate at Derg.

<https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/1175.htm>

(3.5) Stephen Ash (alias Holland) (1675-1712), born 26 December 1675; apprenticed to Samuel Leeson of Derry, tanner; had three illegitimate children (including twins by one of Leeson's maids); in business as a tanner in Derry and after his marriage at Liffey near Coleraine; married Mary (1681-1731), daughter of Edward Edwards MP of Castlegore and had issue four sons and three daughters; got into debt and abandoned his wife and family and went to London and then joined the army; died on campaign, 1712, aged 37; <http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html>

[Mary Edwards was upper crust and I'm surprised she married him. I would like to know the rest of that story. TW]

There is a good possibility that Stephen Holland and Elizabeth Holland were children of Richard (Ash) Holland and an unknown Willson. Richard was the legitimate son of Stephen Ash Holland and Mary Edwards.

<https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/1175.htm> General Notes:

Stephen married Mary EDWARDS, daughter of Edward EDWARDS M.P. for Derry and Unknown. (Mary EDWARDS was born on 6 Mar 1681 in Templemore, Londonderry, Ireland, christened on 7 Mar 1681 in St. Columb's Cathedral, Londonderry, Ireland and died in 1731.) <https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/1175.htm>

From the Ash Manuscript Ash MMS: Notwithstanding the good fortune he got at his marriage, and his management, yet he failed by being in debt, and that considerably, so that he was obliged to leave his wife & children and went over to London; stayed there but for a short while, and then went to [??], where he got an ensign's commission in General Sancy's Regt, and died at [??] in the year 1712. He has by his wife and upon his marriage was oblig'd to change his name from Ash to Holland, by his mother, that being her surname.

He was known as Stephen Ash/e Holland and his son, Richard, became Richard Holland, perhaps father of Stephen and Elizabeth. Richard got himself into debt, abandoned his wife, Mary Edwards Holland, went to England, joined the military and died in England.

Generation 11 **John Ashe and Elizabeth Holland**

Son of Josias Ashe (b. c.1580) and Mary Hogan, born about 1600. A burgess of Belfast; elected 'Sovraigne' [i.e. Mayor] of Belfast, 1646. He married 1st, Thomasin [surname unknown], 2nd, c.1655, Sarah Williams (c.1639-68), and 3rd, c.1668, Elizabeth Holland, and had issue.

He died in November 1684. His first wife died in childbirth and was buried at Muff (Donegal). His second wife also died in childbirth, July 1668. His widow married 2nd, 6 July 1686, John Crome and moved to Co. Antrim with the four surviving children of her first marriage; during the war of 1689-90 they moved to Glasgow, returning towards the end of 1690; she died in 1735.

Ashe, John (d. 1684). Son of Josias Ashe (b. c.1580) and Mary Hogan, born about 1600. A burgess of Belfast; elected 'Sovraigne' [i.e. Mayor] of Belfast, 1646. He married 1st, Thomasin [surname unknown], 2nd, c.1655, Sarah Williams (c.1639-68), and 3rd, c.1668, Elizabeth Holland, and had issue:

(1.1) John Ashe (fl. 1680); inherited Coolfinny from his father; married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Ball and had issue four children; he married 2nd, [name unknown]

and had issue three further children;

(2.1) Luke Ashe; died at sea without issue;

(2.2) Henry Ashe (d. 1711); tanner; an alderman of Derry and one of the defenders of the city during the siege of 1689; sheriff of Derry, 1687, 1690 and 1694; mayor of Derry, 1696; he married 1st, [name unknown] and had issue one child; he married 2nd, Margaret [surname unknown] and had issue fifteen or sixteen children, many of whom died young; died after 1704; will proved 1711;

(2.3) Elisabeth Ashe; married Thomas Gardiner;

(2.4) Lt-Col. Thomas Ashe (1660-c.1737);

<https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/967.htm> educated in Derry city; managed his father's estates from 1684; coroner for Londonderry, 1685; he moved into Derry city at the beginning of 1689 and was an officer in one of the regiments there resisting the siege of 1689, for which his journal (published in 1792) is one of the best sources; he stayed in Derry until 1693 and lived thereafter at Magherafelt (Londonderry) until 1727 and then at Ballymaguigan (Londonderry); high sheriff of Londonderry, 1694; alderman of Derry, 1704-37; JP for Londonderry, 1716-37; officer in a militia regiment from 1715 (Lt-Col., 1724); visited England, 1700, 1710 and 1720; he recorded the genealogy of his family at the end of his life, 1735-37 (published in 1890); married 1st, 13 July 1686, Elizabeth (d. 1688), daughter of Thomas Becke and had issue two daughters; married 2nd, 6 April 1693, Elizabeth (c.1672-1728), daughter of Hugh Rainey of Magherafelt, and had thirteen sons and four daughters; died about 1737, aged 77;

(2.5) Mary Ashe (b. 1661), born 8 May 1661; married 1st, George Stewart (d. 1682) of Inch (Donegal) and had issue a daughter who died during the siege of Derry; married 2nd, 1687, William Browne and had issue four sons (one died young) and six daughters; living in 1735; buried at Muff (Donegal);

(2.6) Susanna Ashe; died young;

(2.7) Sarah Ashe (1665-1726), born 24 April 1665; married 1st, c.1781, John Dougherty (d. 1684), attorney, and had issue one daughter, who died during the siege of Derry, and two other children who died young; she married 2nd, October 1689, Maj. Sam Shaltcross (d. c.1707) and had issue three children, who all died young; lived in Dublin and later Derry after her second husband's death; died in Derry aged 61;

(2.8) Margaret Ashe; died young;

(2.9) George Ashe; married and had issue one son;

(2.10) *twin*, Josias Ashe (1668-81), born 12 July 1668; died aged 13 and was buried at Muff (Donegal);

(2.11) *twin*, Capt. James Ashe (1668-1704), born 12 July 1668; apprenticed to his brother Henry, c.1683 and served with him four years; when the Jacobite invasion took place he purchased a commission in the army (Ensign, 1688; Lt., 1690; Capt., c.1691); he had an illegitimate son, who lived in Co. Down; he died unmarried at Barbados, while en route to America with his regiment; will proved 1704;

(3.1) Charity Ash (1669-82), born 23 August 1669 at Coleraine; died of smallpox in 1682 aged 13 and was buried at Clandermont;

(3.2) William Ash (b. 1671), born 18 August 1671; died young;

(3.3) Alexander Ash (b. 1672), born 16 July 1672; died young;

- (3.4) Anne Ash (b. 1673), born 8 December 1673; died young;
- (3.5) Stephen Ash (alias Holland) (1675-1712), born 26 December 1675; apprenticed to Samuel Leeson of Derry, tanner; had three illegitimate children (including twins by one of Leeson's maids); in business as a tanner in Derry and after his marriage at Liffey near Coleraine; married Mary (1681-1731), daughter of Edward Edwards MP of Castlegore and had issue four sons and three daughters; got into debt and abandoned his wife and family and went to London and then joined the army; died on campaign, 1712, aged 37;**
- (3.6) William Ash (b. 1677), born 2 August 1677; died young;
- (3.7) Martha Ash (b. 1678), born October 1678; died young;
- (3.8) George Ash (1679-1729) (*q.v.*);
- (3.9) Richard Ash (b. 1681), born 12 February 1680/1; died young;
- (3.10) Lydia Ash (b. 1682), born 19 February 1681/2; died young;
- (3.11) Charity Ash (b. 1683), born 29 July 1683; married, Thomas Lecky (d. 1710), son of Alexander Lecky and had issue eight sons and one daughter; living in 1735;
- (3.12) Phillis Ash (b. 1684), born 16 August 1684; married, 16 April 1718, Rev. Thomas Warburton (fl. 1735), rector of Magherafelt and had issue two sons and four daughters; living in 1735.

He lived at Cornerrin (later Ashbrook) which he inherited from his father; he is said to have built a new house there.

Ashe, John (d. 1684). He died in November 1684. His first wife Thomasin [surname unknown], died in childbirth and was buried at Muff (Donegal). His second wife [Sarah Williams] also died in childbirth, July 1668. His widow [Elizabeth Holland Ash Crome] married 2nd, 6 July 1686, John Crome and moved to Co. Antrim with the four surviving children of her first marriage; during the war of 1689-90 they moved to Glasgow, returning towards the end of 1690; she died in 1735.

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> (198) Ash, later Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook House
<https://ashefamily.info/people/born-in-the-17th-century/lieut-colonel-thomas-ashe-a-defender-in-the-siege-of-derry-1660-1737/>
<https://www.ashefamily.info/ashefamily/971.htm>

Lieut. Colonel Thomas Ash(e), a defender in the Siege of Derry (1660-1737)

Thomas Ashe was the son of John Ashe (d. 1684) of Cornerrin, later known as Ashbrook, and Sarah (d. 1668), his second wife. His first two wives having pre-deceased him, John Ashe had a recorded total of 24 children.

Thomas Ashe, better known as 'Captain Thomas Ash', one of the heroic defenders of Derry during its siege in 1688-89, wrote two manuscripts, which were later published:

- (1) "Circumstantial Journal of the Siege of Londonderry", published by his granddaughter in 1792, is acclaimed as the most detailed and authoritative account of the siege, according to many historians.
- (2) "The Ash MSS.", which he wrote from 1735-1737, was an account of the Ash(e)families who lived around Derry during the late 1600s and early 1700s. Other

information and documents were added to it by Henry Tyler, and it was published in 1890.

Ashbrook, the family's ancestral home near Tullyally on Londonderry's east bank, was originally a gift from Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Thomas Ashe in recognition of services rendered to the Crown in helping to quash rebellion in Ireland. Thomas' father, John, lived there and bequeathed it to his son George Ash(e) (1679-1729), a half-brother of Thomas by John's third wife, Elizabeth Holland (d. 1735). [I have this relationship in my tree at ancestry if anyone wants to try and follow it. When you see everyone placed in the family tree diagram it all makes sense. TW]

Generation 12 **Josias Ash and Mary Hogan**

Josias, whose relationship to Sir Thomas is uncertain, left the estate to his elder son, John Ashe (d. 1684), who was a merchant in Belfast and served as 'Sovraign' of the borough [i.e. Mayor] in 1646; he married three times and had twenty-four recorded children, although many of them died young. It seems to have been John who first made his home at Cornerrin, which he renamed Ashbrook House, and since his surviving sons were mostly apprenticed to trades in Derry rather than Belfast, this may have been during the Civil War or soon afterwards.

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> (198) Ash, later Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook House

Gen. Sir Thomas (1st settler in Ireland) Ashe and Mary Bailey

Thomas Ashe (1529-82), the second son of Nicholas Ashe of Clyst Forynson (Devon) who first moved to Ireland, where he married the daughter of Nicholas Bailey of St. John's Abbey in Co. Meath.

Thomas probably had four sons, the eldest of whom, Gen. Sir Thomas Ashe (1567-1626) was active under both Queen Elizabeth and James I in defending the Crown's authority in Ireland. Having no sons to succeed him, he settled the lands he received at Cornerrin and elsewhere near Derry on Josias Ash.

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> (198) Ash, later Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook House

Ashbrook was originally a gift from Queen Elizabeth I to John Beresford Ash's ancestor, General Thomas Ash, in grateful recognition of the services he had rendered to the Crown in helping put down rebellion in Ireland.

<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/first/t/taylor-loyalists.html>

THOMAS ASHE (1529-82), second son of Nicholas Ashe, of Clyst Fornyson in Devon, was the first of the family to settle in Ireland.

Having married and had issue, he was succeeded by his eldest son,

GENERAL SIR THOMAS ASHE (1567-1626), of St John's Abbey, near Trim, County Meath, and Dromshill, County Cavan.

This gentleman received the honour of knighthood at Dublin Castle, in 1603, from Sir George Carey, the Lord Deputy, in recognition of his services to the crown in helping to put down the rebellion in that kingdom.

Sir Thomas was subsequently granted land in County Cavan.

He was rewarded even more handsomely a few years later for his support in the fight against the rebellious Irish earls, and was granted land in County Londonderry.

Over a period of several generations, this branch dropped the E from Ashe, and most references to them are with the surname "Ash".

<http://lordbelmontinnorthernireland.blogspot.com/2014/02/ashbrook-house.html>

Ashbrook House

Nicholas Ashe and Joanna Pollard

Nicholas Ashe of Clyst Forynson (Devon)

THOMAS ASHE (1529-82), second son of Nicholas Ashe, of Clyst Fornyson in Devon, was the first of the family to settle in Ireland. [Lord Belmont in Northern Ireland](http://lordbelmontinnorthernireland.blogspot.com/2014/02/ashbrook-house.html) Ashbrook House blog

<http://lordbelmontinnorthernireland.blogspot.com/2014/02/ashbrook-house.html>



Ashbrook, the family's ancestral home near Tullyally on Londonderry's east bank, was originally a gift from Queen Elizabeth I to Sir Thomas Ashe in recognition of services rendered to the Crown in helping to quash rebellion in Ireland. Thomas' father, John, lived there and bequeathed it to his son [George Ash\(e\)](#) (1679-1729), a half-brother of Thomas by John's third wife, Elizabeth Holland (d. 1735).

<https://ashefamily.info/people/born-in-the-17th-century/lieut-colonel-thomas-ashe-a-defender-in-the-siege-of-derry-1660-1737/>

ASHBROOK, County Londonderry, has been home to the Beresford-Ash family since 1595.

<http://lordbelmontinnnorthernireland.blogspot.com/2014/02/ashbrook-house.html>

Ashbrook House

This two-storey, bow-fronted, gable-ended, 18th century house reputedly incorporates the original house.

There is unusual fenestration: Two windows on either side of the central, curved bow in the upper storey; while there is only one on either side below.

The windows on the entrance front all have rusticated surrounds; and both sides of the house are gabled and irregular.

The Honourable The Irish Society records the Ash family as one of only four 'native land owners' prior to the plantation.

Today Ashbrook is set in 30 acres of mature parkland on the outskirts of the city of Londonderry.

The oldest part of the house was built ca 1590.

<http://lordbelmontinnnorthernireland.blogspot.com/2014/02/ashbrook-house.html>

Ashbrook House

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> (198) Ash, later Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook House

This web site was a gold mine for me. I'm including the sources and the plea for help if you know anything about this line. There's a reply space at the web site.

Sources:

Burke's Irish Family Records, 1976, pp. 38-39; H. Tyler, The Ash manuscript, written in the year 1735, by Lt-Col. Thomas Ash, 1890; M. Bence-Jones, A guide to Irish country houses, 2nd edn, 1988, p. 12; www.ashefamily.info;

Location of archives

Beresford-Ash of Ashbrook: miscellaneous legal papers, 1795-1951 [Public Record Office of Northern Ireland, D1550/152]

Coat of arms

Ash of Ashbrook: Argent two chevrons gules, in the dexter chief a trefoil slipped vert; Beresford of Learmount: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, argent crusilly fitchee three fleurs-de-lis, a bordure engrailed sable (for Beresford); 2nd and 3rd, argent a chief indented sable (for De La Poer), with a crescent for difference.

The Beresford-Ashs quarter the two coats, with the arms of Ash 1st and 4th and those of Beresford 2nd and 3rd.

Can you help?

<http://landedfamilies.blogspot.com/2015/12/198-ash-later-beresford-ash-of-ashbrook.html> (198) Ash, later Beresford-Ash, of Ashbrook House

Peter Taylor [has written an interesting article](#) about the history of the Beresford-Ash family; how Ashbrook was a gift to General Thomas Ash from ELIZABETH I; and their experiences during the troubles in Northern Ireland.

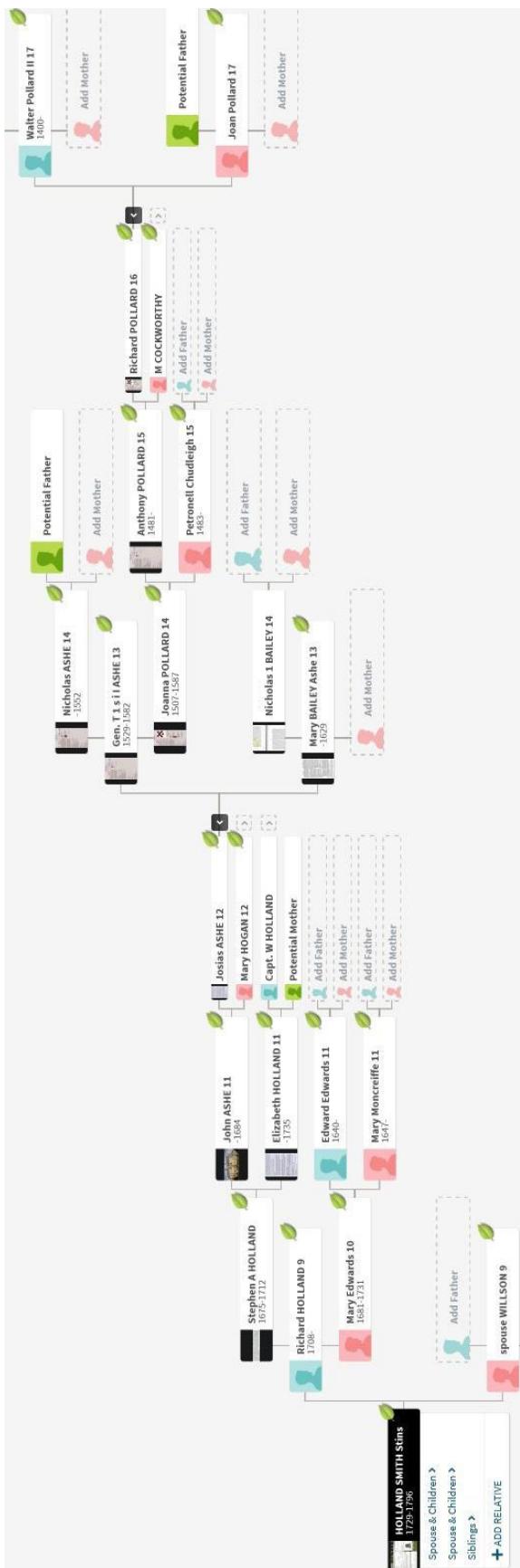
<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/first/t/taylor-loyalists.html>

Additional sources

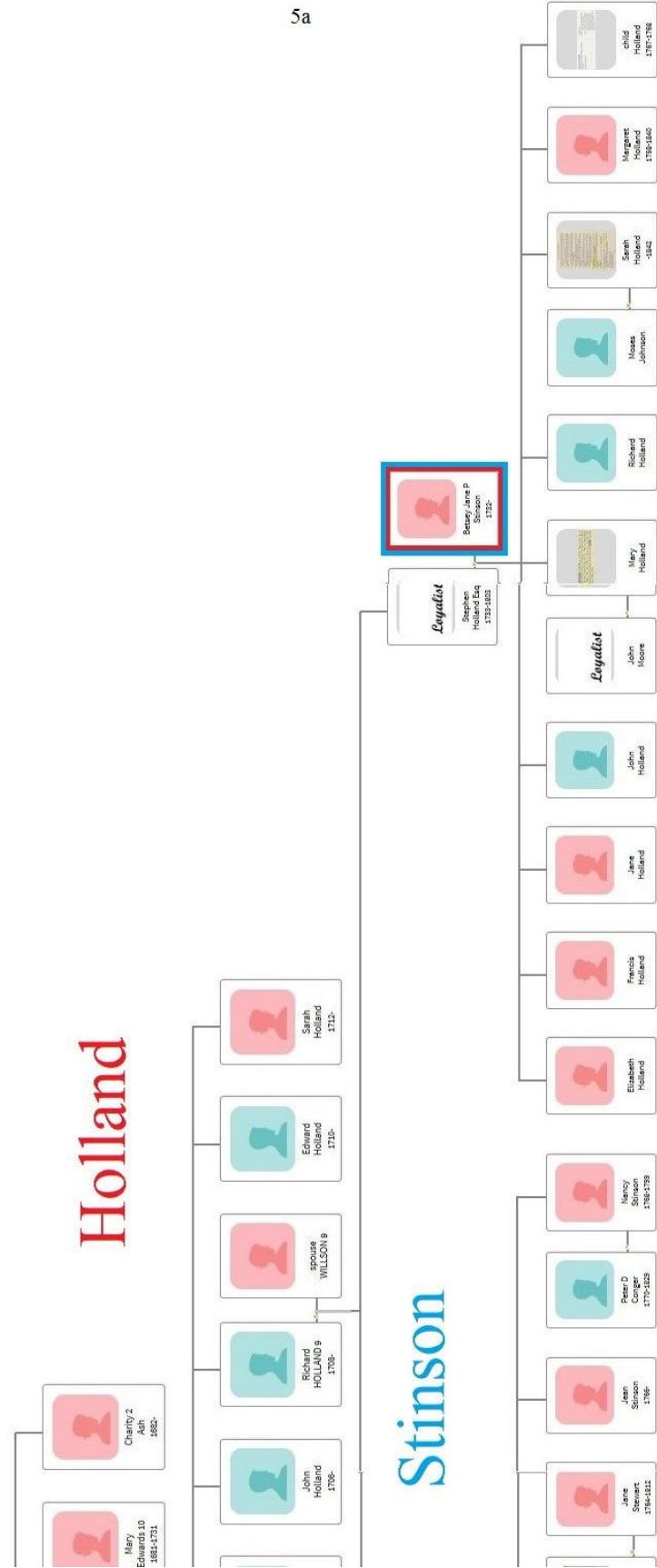
<https://www.virtualvisittours.com/ashbrook-house/>

The Ash MSS : Written in the year 1735, by Lieut.-Col. Thomas Ash, and other Family Records <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/records/item/225677-the-ash-mss-written-in-the-year-1735-by-lieut-col-thomas-ash-and-other-family-records?viewer=1&offset=0#page=1&viewer=picture&o=info&n=0&q=>

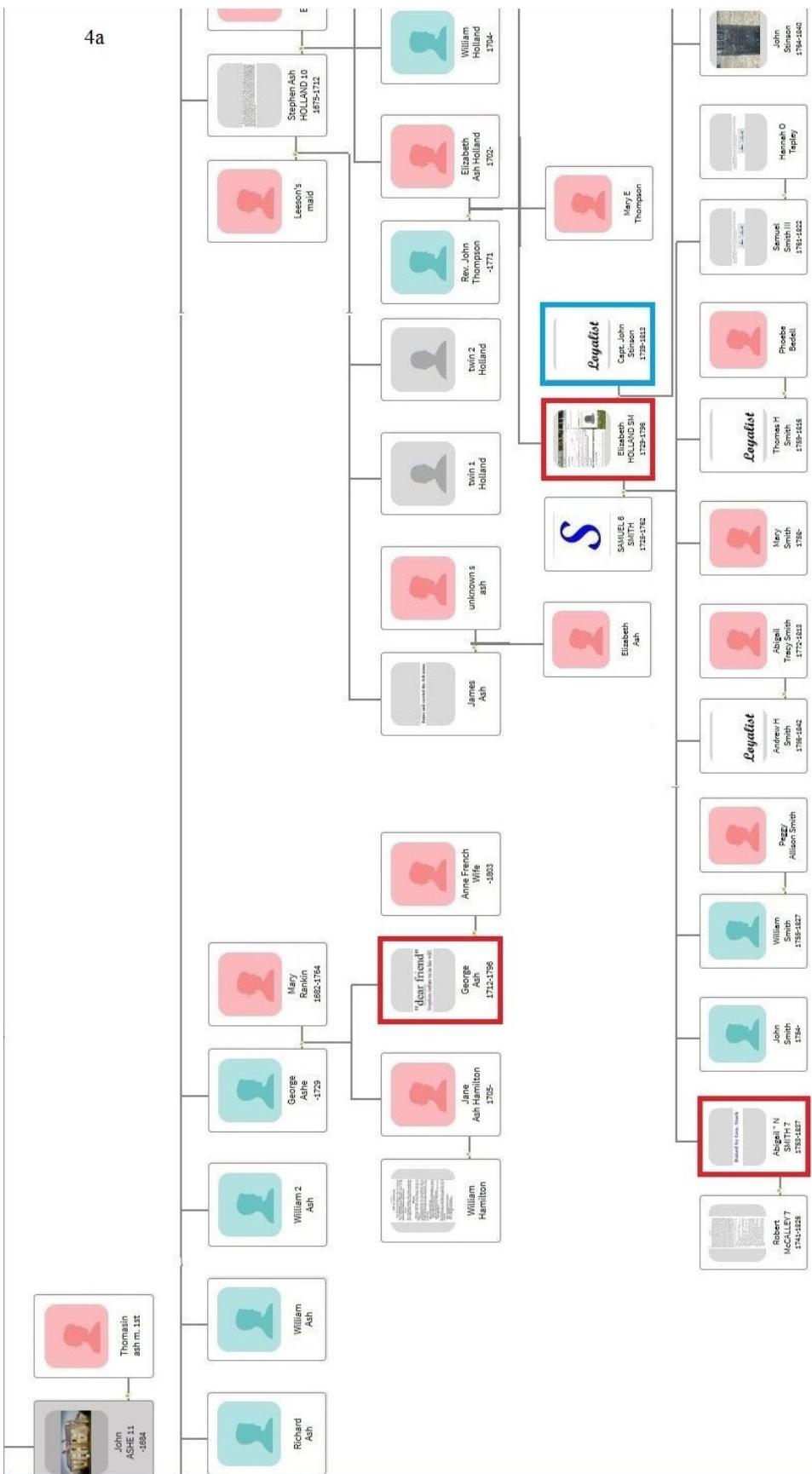
A Life of General John Stark <https://archive.org/details/lifeofgeneraljoh00moor/page/n7>
<https://clanmuirhead.com/history.html> Stark genealogy



Holland

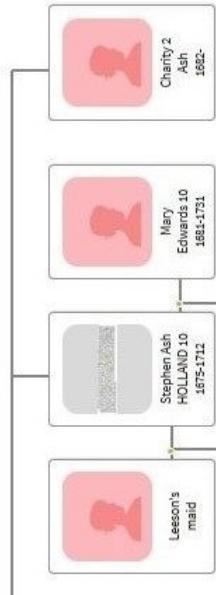


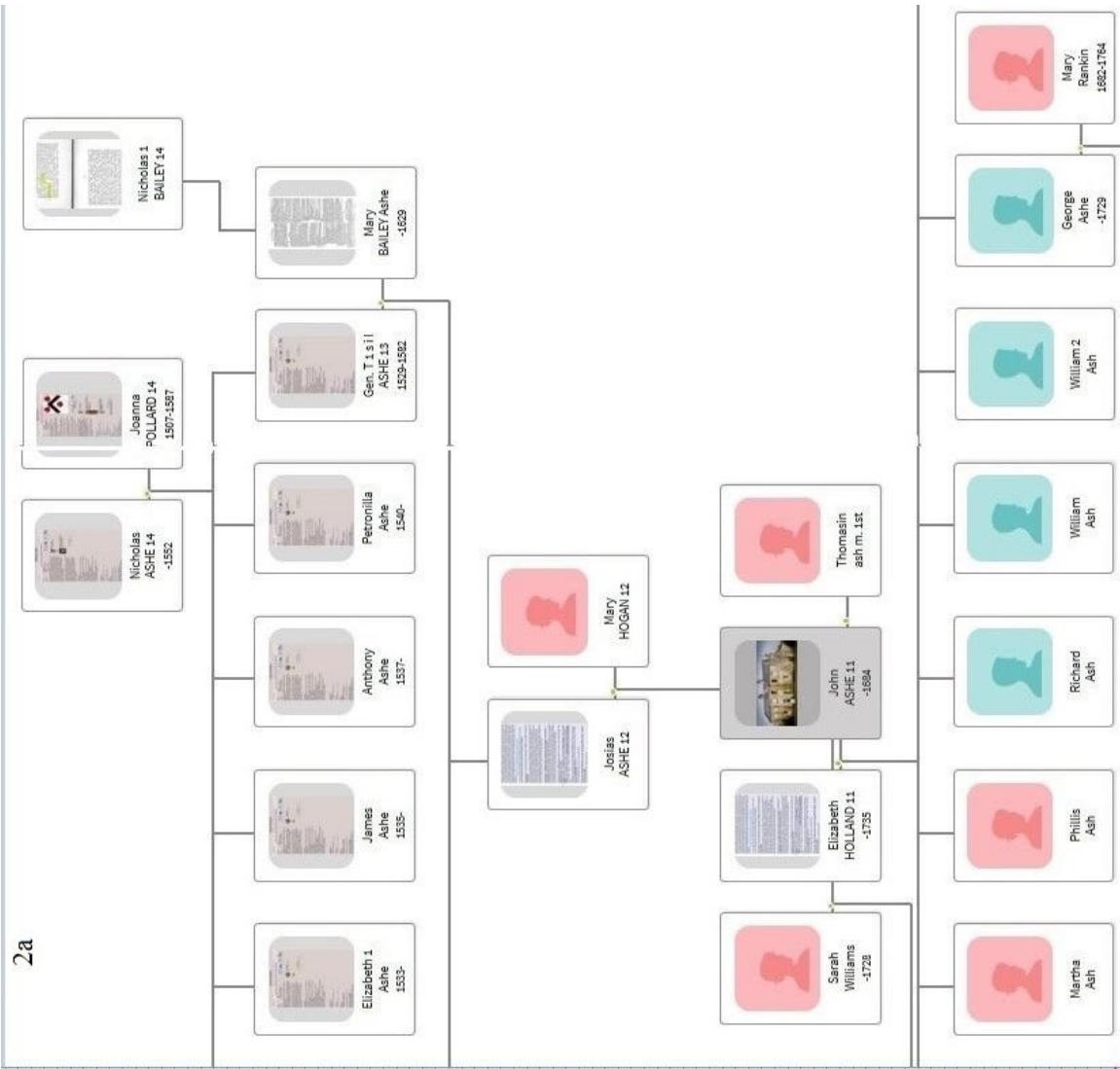
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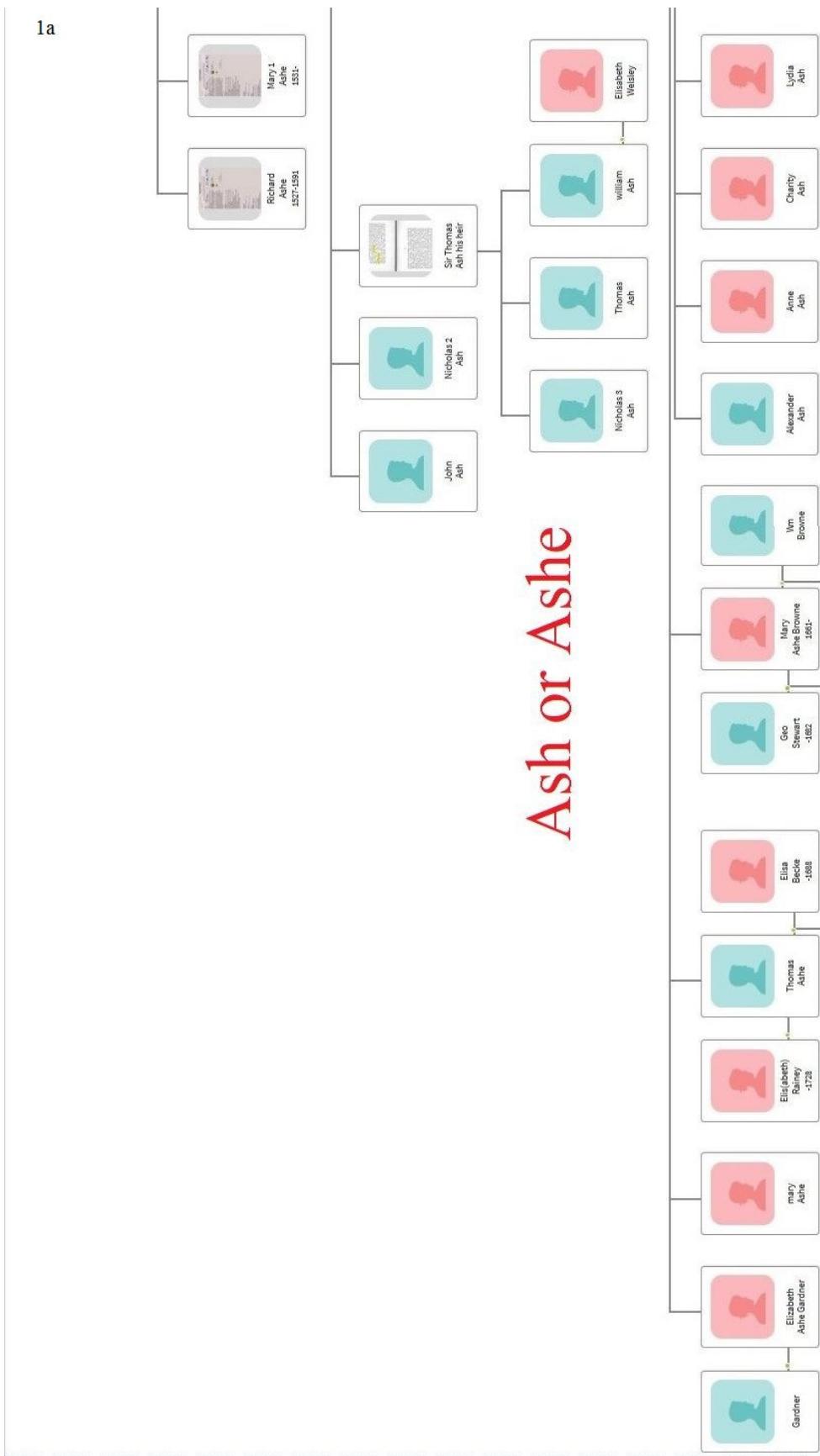
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Holland

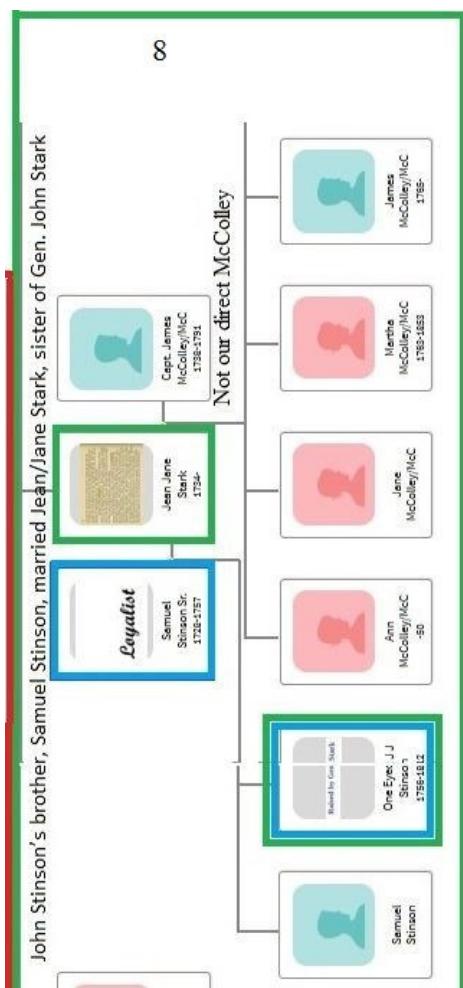


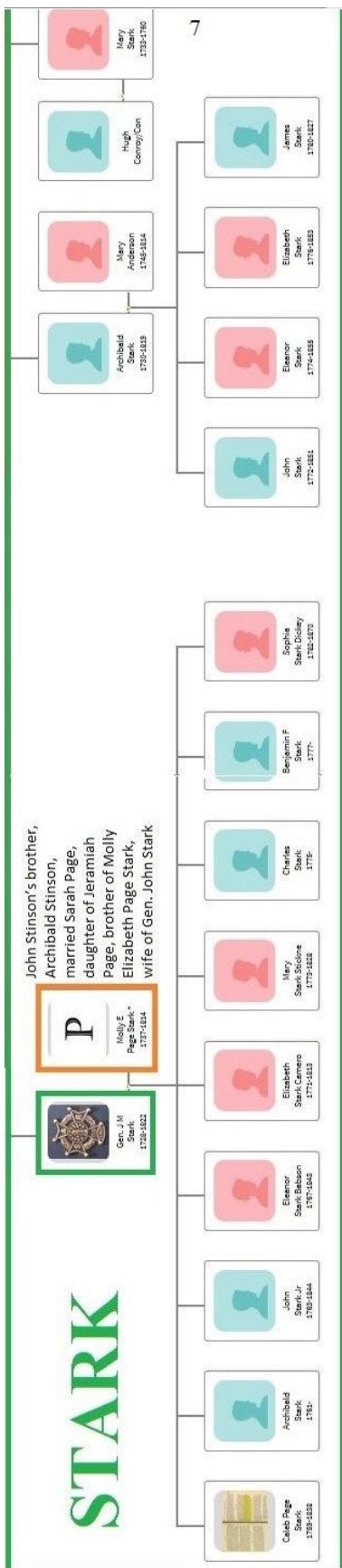


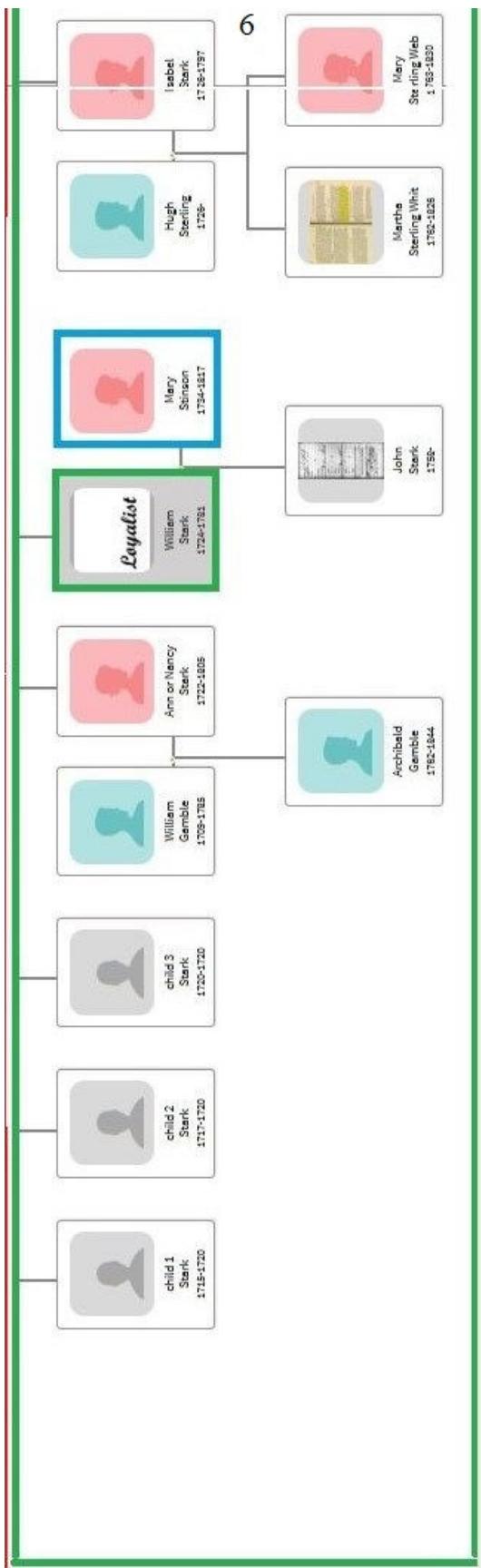
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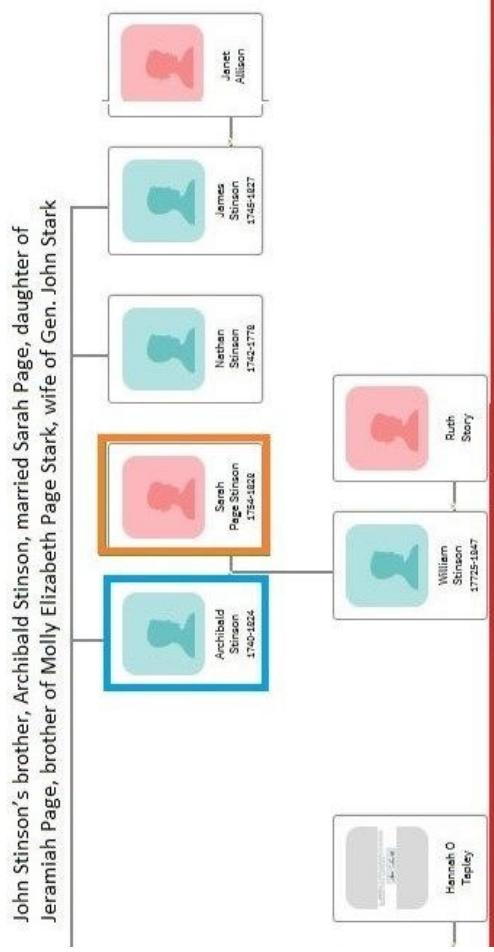


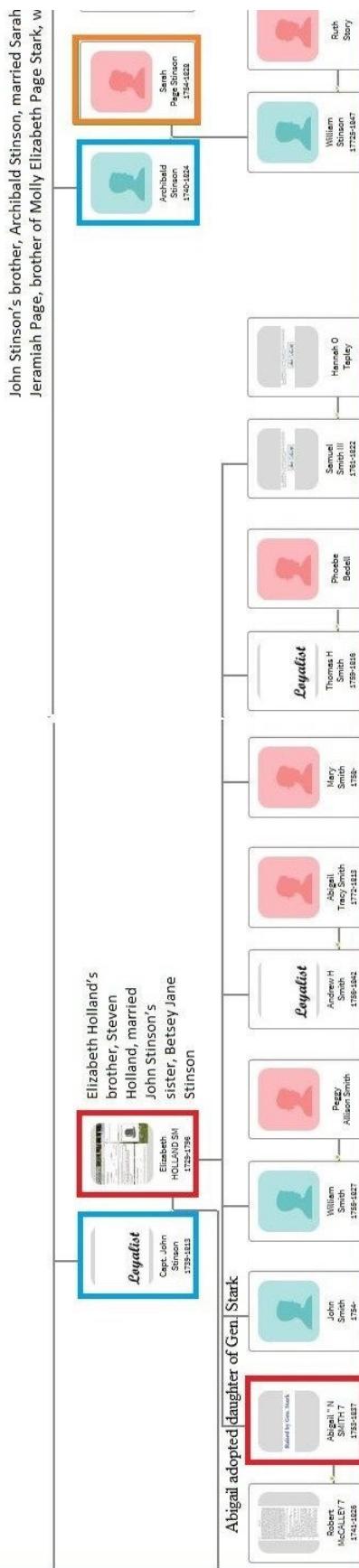
STARK STINSON





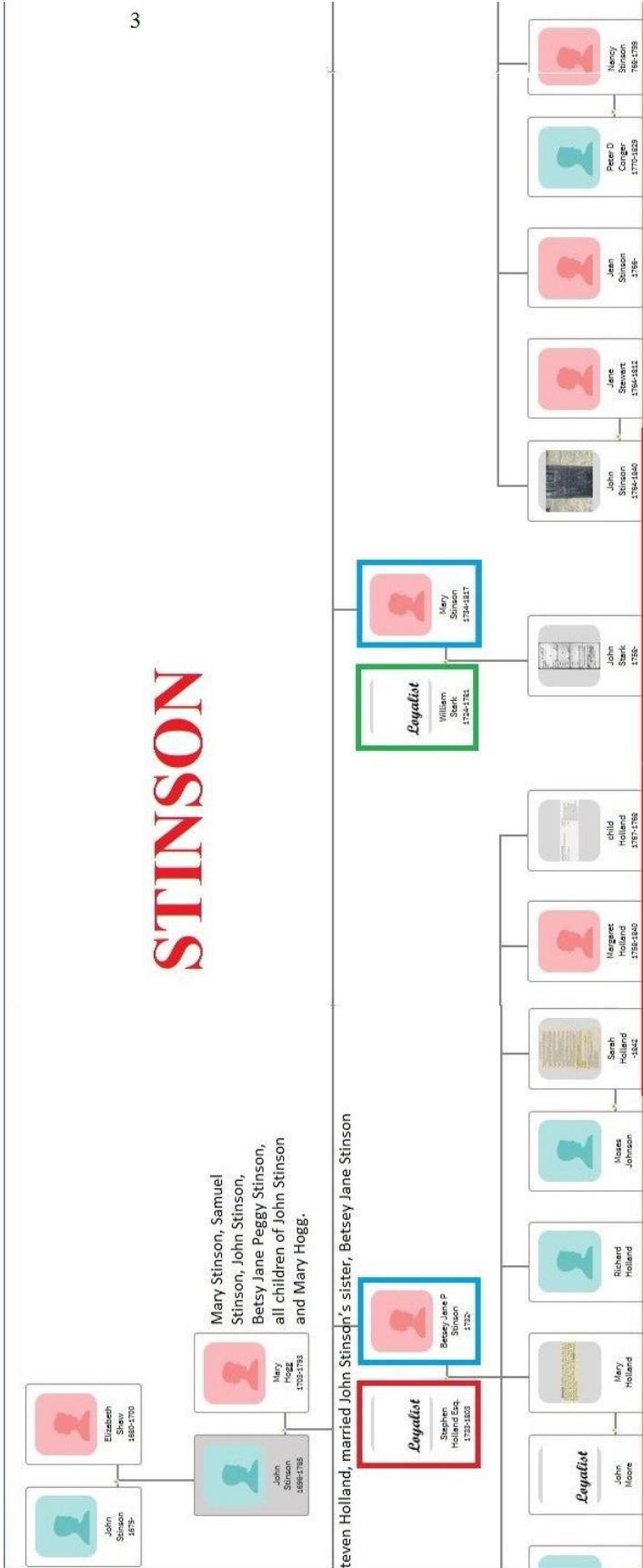






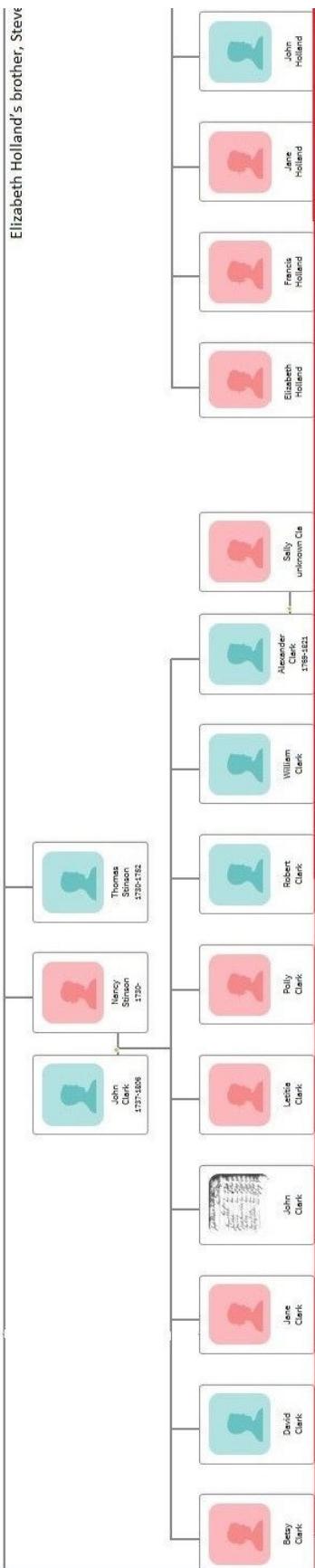
STINSON

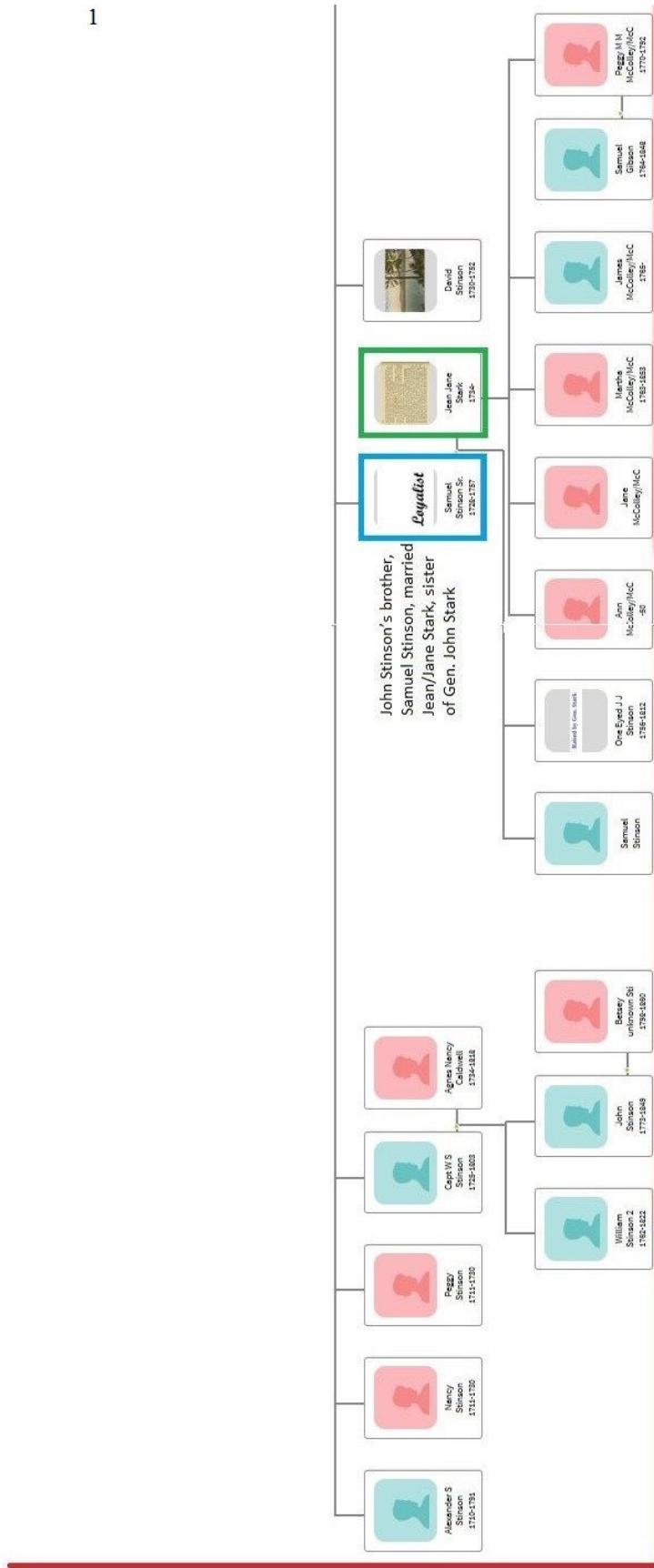
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2





EVERYTHING FOLLOWING IS SPECULATION

I'm debating about including any speculation about Samuel since speculation often gets turned into fact by others. I have been wrong before while hunting Abigail's parents. I could be wrong again.

I found some of these births in the Haverhill births page 380. Haverhill, Mass is around 20 miles from Londonderry, NH where our Abigail was born so near enough it could be right. I like this possibility because of repeated names used for these children and that Nabby uses some of those names but she did not use the name Hannah. She did name her two daughters Isabel and Nancy. Those names are in the extended family. If Hannah was a 2nd wife and her first child b. 1731 she would have been about 22 which is about right for marriage and children at that time.

All of these people lived in the same place at the same time and all are related in some way. Everyone is in my tree already for some other reason. I like Samuel Smith and Hannah Page because Gen. Stark's wife Molly was a Page and Nabby would probably be related in that way, too.

Nabby's grandparents could be:

Samuel Smith m. Hannah Page.

Samuel's parents could be Samuel Smith and Abigail Emerson

Hannah's parents could be Abraham Page and Judith Worthen.

I found this on a tree at ancestry [blwessels368](#) originally shared this on 18 Apr 2016 . Note to readers, her Abigail would be an aunt to my Abigail.

This is my speculation of which children were with his first wife, Sarah George and which were with his second wife, Hannah Page. His daughter, my direct line ancestor, Abigail Smith is listed as the daughter of both of these women in various family trees and a birth record listing a "Samuel Smith and wife Hannah" as the parents of an Abigail Smith b. 24 Mar 1723, Haverhill, Essex, MA.

The problem with this is all the birth dates listed for Hannah Page Smith has her b.1709 which would make her around 14 years old. There is also an "Obit" for her that says:

"Died at Nottingham-west on the fifth day of April, A.D., 1801 Hannah Smith, the widow of MR. Samuel Smith, aged 92. Leaving nine children, seven sons and two daughters, and a hundred and ninety two grand and great grandchildren, forty of whom followed her to the grave". This Hannah Smith was the daughter of Abraham and Judith Page and the mother of Page Smith of Nottingham west[now Hudson N.H.] Sarah was her eldest daughter. The graves of Samuel and Hannah Smith are in the cemetery at Hudson Center, near the Page Smith stone. Leaving Haverhill in their old age, they spent their last days in Hudson, probably with their youngest son, Page, the grandfather of David O Smith.....submitted

to ancestry by Bradley family descendants of William and Sarah Smith
Bradley 1 Feb 1934.

Samuel Smith's daughter Sarah would have been his 6th child if the list of children is correct, so that would lead me to assume daughters born prior to her were from his marriage with Sarah George.

Another record I found when searching the Mass birth records has Samuel Smith and wife Sarah of, Methuen MA the parents of the following children, all born in Methuen:

Anne Smith b. 14 Nov 1720 (there is a separate record for her with Samuel Smith & Sarah ____ as parents).

Abigail Smith b. 14 Jan 1724 (there is a separate record for her with Samuel Smith & Sarah ____ as parents).

Jonathan Smith b. 9 Jun 1725 (there is a separate record him with Samuel Smith & Sarah ____ as parents).

Mary Smith b. 9 Apr 1728 (there is a separate record for her with Samuel Smith & Sarah ____ as parents).

There is a handwritten transcription of a town record in my [blwessels368](#) gallery that I saved from another tree. It states that Samuel Smith m. 1st wife Sarah George about 1719 and lists first daughter Ann, but not the other children from that marriage.

Then says "Second marriage" Hannah Page and lists children as:

Timothy b. 24 Aug 1731 (there is a separate record for him with Samuel Smith & Hannah Page as parents).

Sarah b. 14 Jan 1732/33 (there is a separate record for her with Samuel Smith & Hannah Page as parents).

Samuel 1734-1735 (There are separate birth and death record for him with Samuel & Hannah Page as parents)

Samuel b. 28 Jun 1736 (there is a separate record for him with Samuel Smith & Hannah Page as parents).

Joseph b. 21 Jan 1739/40 (there is a separate record for him with Samuel Smith & Hannah Page as parents).

Nathaniel b. 17 May 1738 (there is a separate record for him with Samuel Smith & Hannah Page as parents).

Hannah b. 31 May 1742 (there is a separate record for her with Samuel Smith & Hannah Page as parents).

The "Obit" said Hannah Page had 9 children and the other children I've seen in other trees are:

Daniel b. 24 Dec 1745 (there is a record for Daniel, son of Samuel Smith and Hannah Page).

Page b. 28 Feb 1749-1750 (there is a record for Page, son of Samuel Smith and Hannah Page).

Susannah b. 13 Jun 1752 (there is a record for Susannah, daughter of Samuel Smith and Hannah Page).

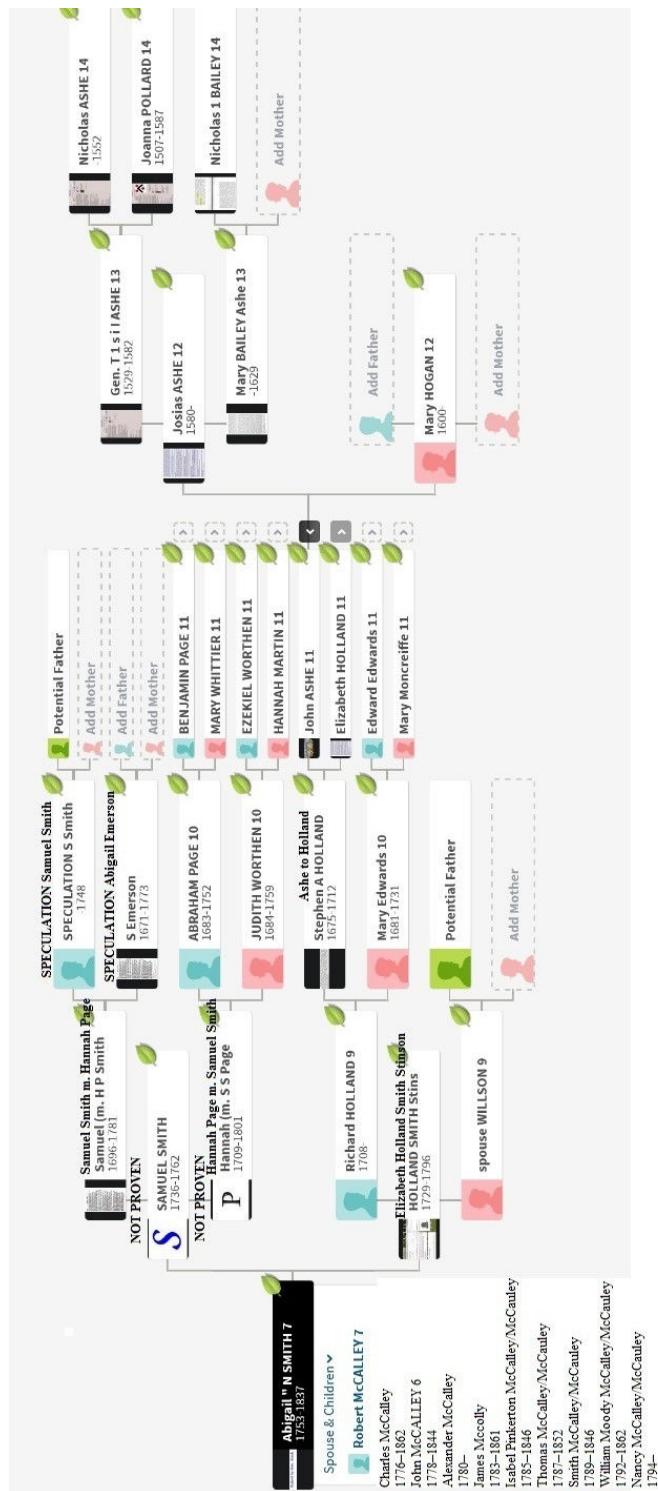
SPECULATION

280

HAVERHILL BIRTHS

- Smith, i., rekin, ch. Samuel, bp. Oct. 24, 1786 c. R. 3.
Lovey Ann, d. Jon Ian and Lovey E. (Brickett), Dec. 15, 1836
Lucy, d. Walker and Abiah (Emerson), Jan. 30, 1792.
Mark, s. Thomas, bp. Sept. 12, 1713. c. C. 3.
Mary, d. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ladd), Apr. 18, 1672.
Mary, d. Sam[uel] and Abigail (Emerson), May 18, 1704.
Mary, d. John and Elisabeth, b'n. Dec. —, 1753. C. R. 3.
Mary, d. Walker and Abiah (Emerson), Sept. 26, 1779.
Mary, d. Rev. David and Priscilla (Welch), July 30, 1803.
Mary Elizabeth, d. Jonathan & Mary (Dustin), June c. 1826.
Mary Frances, d. Benjamin and Elizabeth (Bradbury), Mar. 7,
1815.
Mary White, d. Jonathan Kimball and Ann (White), Feb. 8,
1813.
Matilda, d. Jesse and Lois [M. c. a. g.], F. 19, 1831. p. n. 68.
Mehetabell, d. Sam[uel] and Abigail (Emerson), Feb. 22,
1701-2.
Nancy, d. Samuel and Margaret (Herriman), Nov. 30, 1785.
Nancy, d. William and Miriam (Leach), Mar. 8, 1796.
Nathan, s. Samuel, bp. Oct. 24, 1786. c. R. 3.
Nathaniel, s. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ladd), Mar. 3, 1667-8.
Natha[nie]l, s. Sam[ue]l, bp. July 18, 1708 c. R. 1.
Nathaniel, s. Samuel, jr. and Hannah (Page), May 17, 1738.
Page, s. Samuel, jr. and Hannah (Page), Feb. 28, 1749-50.
Peggy, d. Samuel, bp. Oct. 24, 1786. c. R. 3.
Painehas, s. Walker and Abiah (Emerson), Jan. 10, 1776.
Poily, d. William and Miriam (Leach), Mar. 8, 1790.
Rachel, d. Samuel and Margaret (Herriman), Feb. 20, 1779.
Rebecca, d. Rev. Hezekiah and Hepzibah (Kimball), Oct. 9,
1783.
Sally, d. Thomas, br. Aug. 31, 1788. c. R. 3.
Sally, d. Jonathan Kimball and Judith (Thurio), July 11, 1798.
Samuel, s. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ladd), Apr. 22, 1670.
Samuel, s. Sam[uel] and Abigail (Emerson), May 1, 1696. Parents
Samuel, s. Samuel, jr. and Hannah (Page), Jan. 15, 1734-5. their son
Samuel, s. Samuel, jr. and Hannah (Page), June 28, 1736. Samuel Jr.
Samuel, s. Timothy and Lydia (Colby), A. 16, 1738. who m.
Samuel, s. Timothy and Lydia (Colby), De 131, 1759. Hannah
Samuel, s. William and Miriam (Leach), J. 9 26, 1787. Page and
Sarah, d. Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Ladd), Nov. 23, 1677. had Samuel
Sarah, d. Sam[ue]l, bp. June 2, 1706. c. R. 1. b. 1736
Sarah, d. Samuel, jr. and Hannah (Page), Jan. 14, 1732-3.
Sarah, d. Timothy and Lydia (Colby), Mar. 19, 1755.
Sarah, d. Walker and Abiah (Emerson), Sept. 9, 1777.

Possible pedigree for Samuel. This needs to be proven.



If my **SPECULATION** turns out to be correct, this is how Abigail's grandparent's Smith line would look.

SPECULATION Samuel (m. Abigail Emerson) Smith 10 (1670 - 1748)

Son of Capt. John Smith 11

Samuel (m. Hannah Page) Smith 9 (1696 - 1781)

Son of SPECULATION Samuel (m. Abigail Emerson) Smith 10

SAMUEL SMITH JR 8 m. 1st (1736 - 1762)

Son of Samuel (m. Hannah Page) Smith 9

Abigail "Nabby" Neaby SMITH 7 (1753 - 1837)

Daughter of SAMUEL SMITH JR 8 (m. Elizabith Holland)

John McCALLEY 6 (1778 - 1844)

Son of Abigail "Nabby" Neaby SMITH 7(m. Robert McCauley)

The story continues with 7 Robert McCauley Abigail Smith
Last updated March 2019
Contact me: allpetsboarding@yahoo.com
GEDMatch kit #A183309
FamilyTreeDNA kit # B62118

GEDMatch kit #A264773
FTDNA kit #B333980

GEDMatch kit #A824118
FTDNA kit #B95552

Find us at MyHeritage, DNA Land, ancestry.com, and wherever DNA and family trees can be uploaded.

<http://g2a3b2.blogspot.com/> Smith men of our line belong to Y-DNA haplogroup G, sub-group G2a3b2